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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 224. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
Sept.				
26th "	Morea	11000	...	...
23rd Oct.	Persia	8000	...	...
19th "	Maloja	12500	...	...
17th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
14th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
21st "	India	8000	...	...
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
21st "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000	...	...
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	...	...
26th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	...	...

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	30th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6142	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	8686	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K Hosno	6295	2th Nov.	24th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	9785	20th Nov.	11th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
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PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

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Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

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Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	...
City of Glasgow	A&O	6545	...	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&O	7474	3rd March.	...
City of Paris	A&O	9289	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore	A&O	6947	24th	...
Trafford Hall	A&O	3821	...	26th March
City of Manchester	A&O	5551	31st March.	...
City of Nagpur	A&O	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo	A&O	...	21st "	...
City of Benares	A&O	6284	...	27th "
City of Marseilles	A&O	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona	A&O	7474	7th June	...

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	691	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	453	704
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	...	899	...	787

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsinga"	4,500,	10th October 1914

Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2357. Telegrams: "Baldie"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 25th Sept. 6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Sept. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERA.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Sunday, 27th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
24th September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	...	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

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Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receivee Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
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New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
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New Diamond and fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Enamel Buttons and Links.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,975
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE:—PRINCIPAL DAVAR can be seen daily by students and parents interested in Commercial Education. 80, Esplanade Road. 3876

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 839

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED LADY CLERK for general office work pay Rs. 25 p.m. with prospect. Apply to Box No. 893 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3909

WANTED —FURNITURE etc, purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED.—An European F.A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2594

A REALLY good reliable first class Cook, for the Club of Central India, Mhow.

Apply—
2595 HON. SECRETARY.

NOTICE to HOUSE OWNERS and others. Bill collecting and looking after the buildings will be done at a very moderate rate by a well experienced and educated man. Apply Box No. 894 care of Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3913

WANTED an OVERSEER on the Temporary Establishment on a consolidated salary of Rs. 100 per month for both indoor and out-door work. Those who have passed L.C.E., or B.E., examinations and have experience of Buildings and Roads, need only apply before 5th of October 1914 with copies of testimonials to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
3893 Nasik District.

WANTED for 2 years a Head Clerk for the Shikarpur Municipal Office, on probation for 6 months, who must understand Typing, Office routine and Accounts and must be capable of translating from Sindhi to English. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. rising to Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 2—Apply to ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR, MUNICIPALITY, with copies of certificates and testimonials.

J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2557 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED a 2nd class Health Officer on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem, subject to the terms laid down in Government Resolution, No. 4099 of 28th May, 1913, for the Shikarpur Municipality. The candidate must state age and credentials and he must have passed for B., B.S. examination. Applications should reach the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY, before 15th October 1914 with testimonials.

J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2550 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED a SECOND CLERK in Cantonment Office, Aurangabad, pay H. S. Rs. 40 per mensem, must be highly recommended by his present European employers. He should be able to typewrite and keep books and files carefully. A highly efficient, capable and honest man will have a good prospect for promotion to Head Clerk on M. S. Rs. 70 rising to M. S. Rs. 80. Anglo-Indian or Parsi candidates will be also considered. Clerks from other Cantonment Offices will be favourably considered if specially recommended by the Cantonment Magistrate. Apply direct to THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Aurangabad. 2590

WANTED.

WANTED SIX LADY TYPISTS and SIX LADY SHORTHAND TYPISTS to apply immediately to Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3887

WANTED about 30ft. x 7ft. SECOND-HAND BOILER of about 100 lbs. B. P. Apply stating age to B. J. JAMBUSARWALLA, Broach. 3915

WANTED SMART CANVASSER to secure advertisements for a well established publication in Bombay. Apply sharp to Box No. 895 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3914

CERTIFICATED LADY PIANIST wishes to give lessons on the piano. Two half hour lessons twice a week. Rs. 7 per month. Apply to Box No. 897, C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3918

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.

Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED an experienced Mechanic Fitter, who should also be a Competent Turner. Only practical hand should apply by 1st October, 1914, to SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, stating age, caste, residence, qualifications, length of experience and terms required. 2544.

WANTED an LL.B., to serve in the Judicial Department of a NATIVE STATE in Kathiawar. Starting salary Rs. 75/- per mensem. Service graded and pensionable. A Grassia Rajput, Mahomedan or Kayasth preferred. Apply to Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3908

WANTED HEALTH OFFICERS on Rs. 300—20—500 a month. Applicants must possess a British Diploma of Public Health. Application will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th September, 1914.

E. C. HARE, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Bihar and Orissa.

Ranchi, the 19th August, 1914.

WANTED—An experienced TRAINER of race horses and ponies, one able to ride work preferred, in Rajkot from November 15th 1914 to March 1st 1915. Maximum salary Rs. 500 a month, second class railway fare to Rajkot and second class fare to Station of destination with the Bombay Presidency after the Races on February 28th 1915, and furnished tent free. The Trainer will not be allowed to ride at the Meeting.

Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
2592 Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot.

WANTED a STORE KEEPER on the yearly temporary Establishment on a salary of Rs. 80—100 with quarters; a cash security of Rs. 1,000/- will be required. Persons having knowledge of Electrical Stores and P. W. D. Stock Account, preferred.

Applications stating age and experience should be addressed to:—

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
TO GOVERNMENT,
Public Works Department,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill
BOMBAY
3906

WANTED AUDITOR, Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, pay Rs. 100—5—125 P. M. Applications to reach the Undersigned upto 30th September 1914, afternoon. Preference will be given to graduates who may have passed the Auditor and Accountant's examination and may have served in a Government or Local Board Office. He will be required to give a security of Rs. 1,000 or thereabouts as the Municipality may propose hereafter.

P. A. MANKAD, L.C.E.,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
Hyderabad Municipality.
Hyderabad, 16th September, 1914. 2591

FOR SALE.

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 365

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay 365

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—Brand new standard writer, latest Fox Typewriters No. 24, with accessories etc., at a very reasonable price.

One Hammond Typewriter No. 12 in best order, a new brand machine used about six months. Apply to P. O. Box No. 324 Bombay 3849

FOR SALE—25 H. P. PAIGE MOTOR CAR 1913 pattern, has been in use for 14 months.

In excellent running order, a reliable car. Cost, new, Rs. 4,250.
Price, Rs. 3,000.

Apply to MAJOR J. L. MEYER,
9, Victoria Road,
Ghorpuri, Poona.
3883

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburrettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

TO LET FIRST FLOOR OF MARINE HOUSE, Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply Mrs. Karaka, on ground floor. 3869

TO LET two SMALL OFFICES, Hornby Road SECOND FLOOR, above WEST END WATCH COMPANY. Rent Rs. 45/- each. Apply on the premises. 3905

TO BE LET—A very FINE FLAT in DATOOBHOY MANSIONS, Mayo Road, with Electric lights and fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3916

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will of YESSO alias ESSOO alias ESU alias YESU NAIKIN MULGAUMKARIN alias MULGAOKARIN alias MULGAVKARIN late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Tardeo without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

GANGADHAR JUGGONNATH SHIRODKER of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant residing at Tardeo without the Fort of Bombay the only executor named in the said Will. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of September, 1914
Messrs. SURAJMAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3812

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client MR. J. BARTON, who upto the month of April last was the London Eyesight Specialist to 'BARTON' at 41, Esplanade Road, opposite the Public Works Department Office, is now trading in his own name under the name and style of J. BARTON at Hornby Road opposite the Petit Library which is under his sole proprietorship. Our client has no connection whatsoever with any other concern or any other person trading under the name 'BARTON' and will not be responsible in any way for the transactions of any such concerns or persons. Our client Mr. J BARTON, is the only London Eyesight Specialist under the name 'BARTON' and his only address is "J. BARTON" at Hornby Road, opposite the J. N., Petit Institute.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1914.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Mr. J. Barton,
London Eyesight Specialist.
3911

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the resolution passed at the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company held this day a DIVIDEND at Rs. 40/- (forty) per share, free of income tax, will be paid at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the COMPANY No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), Standard Time to those shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the register of the shareholders of the Company this day, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,

NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1914.
3819

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay
41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW-DESIGNED HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, SEWING MACHINE, GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE AND CROCKERYWARE &c.

On SUNDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER 1914, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mr. Jassawala's bungalow, opposite to Chowna House, near the Railway Station, Grant Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of elegant and stylish chesterfield sofas, handsome John Robert's patterns side-boards, sliding dining tables, high back English style dining chairs, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, drawing-room sets sofas and chairs of artistic designs, corner and side cabinets, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, marble topped round and octagon tables, writing dressing and washhand tables, chiffoneers, chest of drawers, Singer's sewing machine, ebonywood sweet-toned cottage piano, Brussels carpet, new designed wooden centre pole bedsteads, revolving top lady's writing tables, best quality platedware, crockeryware and glassware, table ornaments lamps and copper utensils, etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 26th day of September 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Powvala, the following:—

3 large marble jars.
8 white and coloured marble pedestals.
8 marble statuettes.
40 marble slabs of different sizes suitable for tables and teapoys.
600 pieces marble slabs for pavement 1 by 1ft.
100 porcelain closet.

The above will be sold in one lot and if the prices are not obtained, will be sold separately.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within two days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 5 CASES WELL KNOWN LIPMANN SHIRTING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on TUESDAY the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, 1914, sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following by order of Nissim I. Bekhor, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentors Messrs. Meer Ahmed Syed Ahmed & Co., of Bhindy Bazar.

Per s. s. "City of Calcutta."

BEKHOR No. 137/141: 5 Cases each ——100 pieces Lipmann White.
N. I. B. Shirting No. 7 32/33" by 40 yards.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the goods shall be removed next day after sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE AND DRY COLORS.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 25th current at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at Essaji Street, Mandvi, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibulah & Company.

About 100 Cases of aniline and Dry Colors being the unsold balance of previous auction.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers etc.

Bombay, 24th September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th and THURSDAY, the 15th October next, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at "Byramji Castle" Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables, with pier glasses marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table clocks, bronze and Parian figures, fancy table ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 60 ligrts rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5 and 8 lights table and wall candlebras epergnee, valuable English clocks chiming ½, ¼ and ¾ hours by different makers and others large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining tables, sideboards, dumbwaiter, reclining sofa, ottoman, easychair, cupboards, hat and umbrella stand, picture frames, desk chairs, crockery, baba cradle, iron single and double betsteads, etc.

AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. BENNET and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Pledgee, Mr. Kanji Ranchordas and on account and at the risk of the pledger Mr. Lalji Shivaji, the following:—One pearl necklace of five strings, 4 pearl bangles, pearl raifuls, pearls bedharis, pearl torenmala, pearl vanks, pearl kankanis, pearl chid, pearl zumkha, diamond and ruby bangles, necklaces, diamond ruby galepalo diamond gaji with pearls, diamond and pearl kanta, etc

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Essabhai Abdul Cadar Vassi 4 pearl bangles, 2 pearl pochi, one taviz set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, one nose ring of large pearls, one nove ring of small pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT ANANT RUSHIS OART AND DADYSHET AGIARY STREET.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 684 of 1914 (The firm of Tulka Talsa & Co. and another .....Plaintiffs vs. Anandrao Ramrao and others .....Defendants) and pursuant to the order herein dated the 6th day of August 1914, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Friday the 9th day of October 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with a building standing thereon containing by admeasurement 160 square yards situated in the Oart known as Anant Rushis Oart in the Subdistrict of Bhuleshwar Ward C in the Town and Island of Bombay and bearing Municipal Ward No. 4510 Street No. 8 Collector's old No. 639 Collector's new No. 2971, old survey No. 273 and new survey No. 409 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soobhadrabai wife of Dinanath Laxumanji, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East by the Anant Rushi's Muth and on or towards the West by the house of Vithoba Shankerji.

LOT No. 2.—To be sold on the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land together with a building standing thereon admeasuring about 210 square yards situate at Dadyshet Agiary Street in the Subdistrict of Bhuleshwar Ward C. in the Town and Island of Bombay and bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 4162 and 4539 Street Nos. 1 and 30 and Collector's old No. Collector's new No. old Survey No. and New Survey No. and bounded on or towards the North by Anant Wadi Gully, on or towards the South by the property of Vasudeo Bapuji, on or towards the East by the property of Gajanand Moreshwar and on or towards the West by the property of Vasudeo Bapuji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th September, 1914.

VED & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Weekly Sale of High Class household furniture, superb almiras, wardrobes, rich velvet drawing room suites, dressing, marble top, and office tables, chest of drawers, crockery ware, cave furniture, fancy teapoys, hatstands, oriental carpets, bicycles, phonographs, pianos, lady's gold watches, pearl bangles, diamond and pearl, ear rings, nose rings, diamond buttons, diamond and emerald rings, gold bangles, chains and studs etc., etc.

VED & Co.
Bombay, 24th September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THIS WEEK.

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY:

Under the patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON and on behalf of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Fund.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C. PRESENT

THE MAGISTRATE.

A farce in 3 acts by A. W. Pinero.

CAST.—Mrs Stree, Mrs. Worgan, Miss Ginn, Miss Warden, Messrs Aithen, Berey, Binning, Dodds, Hardy Hastings, Hughes, Hunt, Sharpe and Captain Simpson.

During the intervals ALABASTER, the GREAT MYSTIC, will tell fortunes in his Tent of Mystery. Fortunes of all kinds and prices.

The Refreshment Bar will be in charge of Capt Rigby R. A. M. C. assisted by Mesdames Deane, Turner Laing, Stevenson, Wilson Winter, and others: and Captains Arundel Noyes, Stevenson Messrs Bisseker, Turner Laing, Wilson and others. Usual Prices

The Cigarette and Sweet Divan in charge of Miss Violet Frampton.

Programme and Buttonhole sellers Mesdames Graham, Hawtrey, Lang, Sandford and the Misses Demsteville, Nicholson, Street, and Wilson,

SATURDAY NIGHT under the special patronage and presence of MAJOR—GENERAL GORRINGE C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officers of the Garrison.

Reserved Seats: Stall's Rs. 5 Balcony Rs. 2

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free to the gallery half price elsewhere

Box office at Messrs S Rose & Co

Under the distinguished Patronage of

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON,

The Parsi Imperial Dramatic Co.

will stage their

HOOR-I-ARAB

ONLY FOR LADIES

on

Wednesday, 30th September 3-30 p.m.

at the

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Tickets to be had at 4, Waterloo Mansions or Mrs. Cassumali Jafferbhai, 11, Cutte Parade.

Stage Box, Rs. 25; Other Boxes Rs. 20 each

Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

Ladies servants, 8 as.

The proceeds of the day will go towards Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS'

DANCE

Proceeds in aid of the War Fund)

IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON

FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.

TICKETS:

(One Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs. 3-0.
One Lady .. .. „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.

Dancing: From 9-30 p.m. to 2-30 a.m.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

MR. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School, (*Chairman*)
MR. A. L. GRENSELL, (*Hon. Treasurer*).
MR. H. M. ROBBINS, (*Hon Secretary*).
MESSRS. ASHTON, RILEY, A. C. ROBBINS, BROWN AND REED.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO'S DANCE

IN AID OF THE

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND

will be held in its Hall (Girgaum Road)

on Saturday the 10th October 1914.

Tickets of admission may be had from the Committee members and the Librarian of the Institute at Rs. **2** for members and Rs. **3** for non-members. Ladies will be admitted free.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

Telephone No. 288.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents the

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

in the Latest London Successes.

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 29th and 30th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Smartest Musical Farce of recent years
"OH! OH!! DELPHINE!!!"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
Thursday and Friday, October 1st and 2nd,
For the First Time in Bombay
The Mirthful and Melodious Musical Comedy
"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
Saturday October 3rd,
Revival of the Laughing Success
"THE BALKAN PRINCESS"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.
Monday and Tuesday, October 5th and 6th,
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Terpsichorean and Spectacular Revue
"STEP THIS WAY"
introducing the most discussed dance of the day
"THE TANGO"

by arrangement with Messrs. Wilmot, Darewski and Rolls

Doors open at Commence at 9-30 p. m. sharp.

Prices.—Boxes Rs. 40, 30 and 15. Sofa Stalls Rs. 25 (3 seats), Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Unreserved Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 127

Our Grand "Entente" Programme.
HANDS ACROSS THE SEAS.
Famous Stories from English, French and Russian History.
A Great Historical Drama in 2 Parts.

A TUDOR PRINCESS

Being a stirring Romance of the Times of Henry VIII
Featuring the famous actress MISS MARY FULLER.

THE VICTORIA CROSS — A stirring story of the Crimean War, showing one of the most famous events in English History.

New series, No. 5
Full of interesting and topical matters.
Better than ever.

ANIMATED CARTOONS

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canten
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

Injections are often dangerous. Avoid them. Methyloids (tiny, tasteless capsules) cure in a short time; give visible results in a few hours. They always please. 180—C 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22.

City of Manchester	Scobie	Liverpool	Aug 20
Veturia	Brown	Calcutta	Sept 12
Bretwalda	Evans	Cardiff	Aug 23
Teesbridge	Cooper	Barry Dock	Aug 22

Sept. 23

Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah	Sept 8
Chakdara	Sparrow	Leith	Aug 8
Bharata	Macdonald	Suez	Sept 10
Lasha	Panny	Karachi	Sept 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23rd

Gryfevale	Steel	Calcutta.
Nyanza	River	Calcutta v'a Colombo.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday

Steamer Sydney	Antonoesi	Marseilles.
Do. Haliotis	Bakker	Colombo.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain M. H. Scobie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool which port she left on Aug. 29 with a general cargo, 24 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

S. S. Veturia:—The steamer Veturia, 3,528 tons, Captain P. A. Brown, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta which port she left on Sept. 12 with ballast.

S. S. Bretwalda:—The steamer Bretwalda, 2,586 tons, Captain J. Evans, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff which port she left on Aug. 23 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Khosrou:—The B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah which port she left on Sept. 8 with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,518 tons, Captain W. Sparrow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Leith which port she left on Aug. 8 with ballast.

S. S. Bharata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bharata, 1,949 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez which port she left on Sept. 10 with ballast.

S. S. Teesbridge:—The steamer Teesbridge, 2,576 tons, Captain T. Cooper, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Barry Dock which port she left on Aug. 22 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Sydney:—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sydney, 2,500 tons, Captain Antonvese, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general & same botton, cargo and passengers.

S. S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,070 tons, Captain F. Bakker will sail to-day for Colombo with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on Sept. 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, September 23.

P. DOCK.

B Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co.
C. & R. Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co
D & E Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
P City of Nagpur	Main	K. N. & Co
H Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
K Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
M. Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

SEND STEAMER	Cart	AGENTS
2 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
3 Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	(Nickle
5 Anacosta	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
7 Colombo Maru	Sakamato	N. Y. K.
8 Kilchastan	Macmillan	L. Dreyfus & Co
9 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. & Co
10 & 11 Mutira	Holman	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S.N.Co.
14. Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

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Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld

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Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
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Abbassieh	Findley	
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Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. & Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
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Cape Antebes	Lockead	Texas & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Friendels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Galvals	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Haliotis	Bakker	W. & A. G. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Katanga	Forsyth	K. N. & Co
Kurmark	Conover	Dock Manager
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Save	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Laonedon	Ewans	K. N. & Co
Lookeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K.
Lhasa	Panny	M.M. & Co
Metoor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Perla	Exley	
Querimba	Willsher	M. M. & Co
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotcufels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co
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Scalds	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Thay & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Sydney	Antonorsi	M. Maritime Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Dairdrch	M. M. & Co
Tocticlan	Pyle	K. N. & Co
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper	
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Urisana	Tallent	M. & Co.
Varzine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Vadura	Hova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Varsova	Boose	M. M. & Co
Warnara	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KRATOS (s) 12,499 cwts., cotton seed Ralli Bros., 1,510 bales wool F. F. Campbell and Co.,

FOR GENOA.

KRATOS (s) 9,000 cwts., linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 6 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka, 1,390 cwts., cotton seed L. Dreyfus and Co., 4,000 cwts., bone meal C. Mody and Co., 20 bales, cow hides, A. Cassum, 10 bales, cow hides, M. Laduck and Co., 55 bales cow hides, M. J. Jossabhoy and Co.,

FOR HULL.

VIGO (s) 100 bales hemp F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 100 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 350 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon and Co., 100 bales cotton twist M. Amersey and C.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 600 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

SAIGON MARU (s) 2,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 2,100 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co..

FOR OSAKA.

SAIGON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

MALTA (s) 175 bales cotton twist E. D. Sasson and Co., 350 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co. and 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Itria from Samarang, Agents M. M. and Co.—13,066 bags sugar, 138 bags raisins, 30 bags almonds, 4 bundles almonds, 105 bags a kernels, 4 bundles a. kernels, 5 jottas a kernels, 1,305 bundles dates, 7,240 bags dates, 21 boxes dates, 74 cases dates, 46 baskets dates, 182 crates pomergranates, 1 bags attari 1 jotta attari 120 bags poppyseed, 116 bags linseed, 148 carboy rosewater, 116 cases rosewater, 49 bundles fish, 107 bundles specie. 1 tin specie, 42 cases specie, and gold coins, 1 tin c. notes and gold coins, 2 tin pearls, 1 bundles gold, 750 bales cotton, 26,100 bags wheat.

S.S. Sydney from Noumea, Agents M. Maritimes.—20 cases tablet sugar, 10 cases caster sugar, 1 case cornflour, 5 cases preserved meats, 3 cases oatmeal, 2 cases cheese, 41 cases jams, 16 cases dripping 18 cases canned fruits, 4 cases cakes, 409 cases provisions and oilman's stores 51 bags arecanuts, 45 bales coco fibres, 86 cases tea.

A FATAL BREW.

MOSLEM DROWNED WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DHATURA.

At the morgue, yesterday, the coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of one Gulam Nizamuddin, a Mahomedan, who is said to have died from drowning, following the effects of dhatura poisoning. After formal evidence had been recorded, the Coroner adjourned the inquest to enable the police to make further inquiries

It appears that the deceased kept a private tea shop for people visiting the Mahim *durgah*. On Tuesday, about twenty Mahomedans were invited to tea by him and the entertainment commenced with the passing round of *ganja* and *charas* pipes. The deceased then went to prepare tea, and while the kettle was boiling, some of these people allege that the deceased brought some *dhatura* leaves which he, they further allege, said would be a good intoxicant when taken with tea. He pounded the leaves and put the stuff in boiling water.

The tea was then served, and soon after all began to show signs of drowsiness and sickness. Some of them then fell unconscious, while others began to wander about. People in the locality, noticing this, came forward and helped them with aerated waters, while some one ran and informed the police.

Superintendent Coxen and his subordinates quickly repaired to the scene, but before their arrival the deceased had walked into the sea behind the *durgah* and was drowned. The police removed the rest to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were kept for one night and discharged yesterday morning.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd September 1914 was 30·076 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill ft. in	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft. in
	Sept.				Sept.			
W	23	m 1	22	29 5	23	m 7	8	17 1
		1	17a	28 1		7	22a	14 3
TH	24	m 2	11	28 10	24	m 7	56	18 4
		2	0a	27 11		8	9a	15 0
F	25	m 3	6	27 10	25	m 8	52	19 7
		2	49a	25 10		9	0a	16 2
S	26	m 4	10	26 9	26	m 10	15	20 9
		3	48a	24 7		10	1a	17 6
SUN	27	m 5	28	26 0	27	m 0	16	20 11
		5	11a	23 8		11	39a	18 5
M	28	m 7	8	25 10	28	m 1	56a	20 3
		7	1a	23 6				
TU	29	m 8	23	26 3	29	m 1	17	18 7
		8	32a	24 3		2	45a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 23	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 24	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 25	(Friday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 33m.
,, 26	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 33m.
,, 27	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 28	(Monday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 31m.
,, 29	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 30m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,106h. p. m

What An Awful Griping!—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure, doesn't gripe at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time? 180—D 8.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Rainfall has chiefly occurred in Burmt and North-West India. The conditions are still slightly unsettled in the Bay of Bengal but no important development has taken place.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Bihar and Punjab. Local in Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in west United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein and Bassein one inch. Diamond Island one and half, Kyaukpyu four, Bhamo two, Myitkyina one and half, Maymyo and Gauhati, Dhubri, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar, Btrisal and Daltonganj one, Patna and Mercara one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the south of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen; Agra and Mainjpuri have had 0.10 in. each. Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer and Jodhpur; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 0.11 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.17 in., Nizamabad 0.35 in. and Hyderabad 0.16 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Precipitation has again been reported from the extreme north. Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad and local in the United Provinces and Mysore while isolated showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Kathiawar. The heaviest fall reported to-day is 0.35 in. at Nizamabad.

A few showers may occur on the Coromandel coast and in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of September, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Last 24 hours.	Minimum of last 24 hours.	Hum dity. Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation last Fortnight.
PERSIAN-ABSA—					
Bushire	..	..	..	?	..
Do. (22nd)	89.9	76.9	71 ..	?	?
Jask	98.3	83.9	78 ..	0.78	—0.01
Muskat	96.6	85.1	80 ..	0.53	0.72
					0.36
PUNJAB—					
Multan	100.3	80.0	69 ..	9.58	4.86
Rawalpindi	..	63.5	89	0.26	22.98	0.84
Lahore	94.2	73.2	76 ..	19.12	4.16
Sirsa	94.7	73.9	78 ..	?	..
Ambala	91.7	75.1	81 ..	?	..
Delhi	89.5	75.2	82 ..	29.18	6.30
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	92.4	73.1	75	0.10	28.92	5.57
Mainpuri	91.2	73.1	86	0.10	28.92	1.55
Jhansi	92.6	76.8	70 ..	24.86	—3.37
Cawnpore	90.4	76.3	78 ..	28.32	—2.78
Allahabad	91.6	77.5	81 ..	36.15	3.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:					
Jacobabad	104.7	78.8	76 ..	4.43	2.17
Karachi	85.9	79.2	91 ..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	86.8	75.1	81 ..	18.74	0.12
Jaipore	91.5	72.1	74 ..	23.97	2.63
Kotah	90.0	75.8	70 ..	24.09	—1.88
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—					
Bhuj	89.4	75.0	80 ..	11.25	—1.83
Dwarka	86.2	78.2	89	0.02	17.15	3.57
Veraval	82.4	76.8	86	0.03	26.25	9.75
Rajkot	90.3	73.4	87 ..	34.11	9.05
Bhavnagar Para	91.2	76.2	89	0.11	38.67	19.18
Surat	87.1	77.3	91 ..	56.83	18.34
Ahmedabad	91.5	75.6	85 ..	39.33	10.74
Deesa	90.2	71.1	85 ..	26.55	3.58
Neemuch	86.5	71.6	80 ..	28.00	—1.44
Indore	85.1	70.1	95 ..	25.48	—3.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	87.9	74.9	86 ..	46.04	—3.23
Saugor	87.4	71.0	85 ..	32.11	—8.81
Hoshangabad	87.5	73.4	89 ..	43.81	—0.20
Khandwa	88.0	73.7	84 ..	29.43	3.28
Akola	90.0	73.8	79 ..	26.05	—0.18
Amraoti	87.7	72.6	83	0.07	30.68	3.10
Nagpur	89.0	74.5	78 ..	34.89	—3.02
Chanda	90.5	75.0	84 ..	34.74	—11.38
Raipur	88.7	74.6	89 ..	41.23	—1.57
KONKAN—					
Bombay	85.4	77.6	91 ..	80.64	13.49
Ratnagiri	83.3	74.5	80 ..	12437	30.80
Mormugao	83.4	74.6	93 ..	11209	27.62
Karwar	83.2	72.7	97 ..	14371	34.29
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	89.7	67.9	83 ..	25.98	8.23
Ahmednagar	87.1	66.9	85	0.17	16.71	—2.28
Poona	84.8	67.9	84	0.03	27.77	8.78
Sholapur	88.5	74.9	78 ..	22.97	1.98
Bijapur	87.1	70.2	79 ..	11.98	—0.98
Belgaum	81.6	61.5	94 ..	78.66	42.02
Aurangabad	86.4	68.4	77 ..	24.65	1.31
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.4	72.1	86	0.35	52.51	17.69
Hyderabad	85.9	72.8	87	0.16	37.25	4.35
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—					
Mangalore	85.4	73.9	87 ..	132.19	25.26
Calicut	86.7	77.1	92	0.02	90.71	3.61
Cochin	86.7	74.7	82 ..	70.54	0.20
Colombo	88.2	74.5	95	0.10	17.97	—1.98
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	89.3	77.7	76	0.01	21.16	—1.01
Cellary	92.9	74.3	70 ..	9.80	0.45
Guddapah	95.0	74.0	55	0.06	15.25	—2.95
Madras	91.5	74.3	82 ..	19.26	4.51
Bangalore	81.1	67.5	92	0.12	14.16	—3.27
Coimbator	89.4	72.8	87	0.02	3.70	—1.89
Trichinopoly	94.9	76.3	67 ..	7.05	—3.02
Madapatam	91.7	76.4	74 ..	9.93	0.10

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 22nd 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.867 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 ,,
Dew Point	75.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.818 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	5.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	142 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00inches.
Total fall during month	20.89 ,,
Total fall during year	80.79 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0.01 ,,

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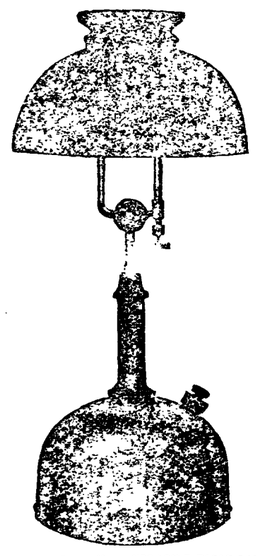

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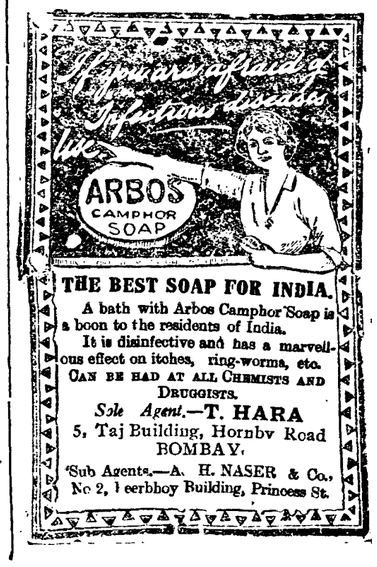

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 23rd September

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged. There is little doing.

Quotations :—

	s. d.
Banks Selling—	
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3¾
T T. forward. Oct.	..1 3 27/32
Banks Buying—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4⅛
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 3/16
60 d/s Japan	..148½

BULLION.

The local market is quiet but steady with a small business doing in ready bars.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns. (dragons)	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver	74	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 21st September 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	20*	22,772
B.B. & C. I.Railway.....	49	57,548

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was nothing doing in either the Government Paper or the Share Market to-day.

COTTON.

The tone of the local market on opening this morning was quiet and prices were easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 214 and for fully good Bengal Rs. 145. Fine Khamgaon Akola January was offering at Rs. 181. Later in the day the market declined Rs. 3 all round owing to absence of demand and a weaker feeling. The enquiry from Japan shippers has subsided.

For ready cotton the market is quiet. At a meeting of sellers it was decided to abandon the fixed rates for ready cotton owing to lack of cohesion amongst the parties concerned.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Ready white Karachi Bangla Wheat is steady at Rs. 6-8-0; R. T. Ready Linseed is quiet at Rs. 6-7-0; B. T. Ready Castorseed steady at Rs. 6-0-0; R. T. Otherwise nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	8	Bales
Wheat	2,093	Cwts
Linseed	353	"
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	Nil.	"
Poppyseed.....	Nil.	"
Groundnuts.....	813	"
Castorseed	392	"
Rice	67,728	"
Myrat olams	Nil,	"
Cottonseed	5,697	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	7,469	"
Jowar.....	1,221	"
Maize	Nil.	"
Farley	137	"

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IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 13,78,863-6-4; The People of Bagalkot Taluka, Rs. 3,982-0-9; The Head Rewakantha and Panch Mahals Branch, Rs. 2,275-7-0; The people of Kelva, Mahim, Rs. 2,170-15-0; The People of Belgaum, Rs. 1,747-9-0; The People of Taluka Badami, Rs. 1,387; Meherban Madhaorao Moreshwar Pant Amatya Bavada, Rs. 1,000; The Residents of Bijapur Town, Rs. 730; The Staff of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution, Rs. 510; Sir Fredrick Sprott (2nd Instalment), Rs. 500; The People of Kolaba District, Rs. 496-14-0; The People of Sangli State, Rs 385-8-0; Samat Khan Pathan and his Jamat, Rs. 360; The Mill Hands of the David Mills, Rs. 311-11-0; The Kadana State Ryots, Rewakanta Agency, Rs. 300; The Staff and Students Central Police Training School, Nasik, Rs. 271; Tarachandji Ghanshiamdas Esq., Rs. 251; Joharimalji Dalsukhrai Esq., Rs. 251; Devkaran dasji Rambilas Esq., Rs 251; Samarathraji Khetsidas Esq., Rs. 251; Joharimalji Ramlal Esq., Rs. 251; Devkarandasji Ramkuvar Esq., Rs. 251; Shivlalji Motilal Esq., Rs. 251; Gulraj Shinghani Esq., Rs. 251; Thakorsidasji Nandlal Esq., Rs. 251; Hiralalji Ramgopal Esq., Rs. 251; Chainramji Jusraj Esq., Rs. 251; Harnandraiji Ramnarayan Esq., Rs. 251; Harnandraiji Surajmal Esq., Rs 251; Gulabraiji Kedermal, Rs. 251; Bhagwandasji Baghla Esq., Rs. 251; Manrajji Rambhagat Esq., Rs. 251; Gopiramji Bhagatram Esq., Rs. 251; Harandraiji Fulchand Esq., Rs 251; Amulakchandji Govindram Esq., Rs. 251; Gorakhramji Sadhuram Esq., Rs. 251; Narsingdasji Jodhraj, Rs. 251; Bhagwandasji Purasram, Rs. 251; Sitaramji Jainarayan, Rs. 251; Fulchandji Matrumal Esq., Rs. 251; Jodhramji Kedarnath, Rs. 251; Shivdayalji Bakhtavarmal, Rs. 251; Tarachand Murlidhar, Rs. 251; Mirjamal Gajanand, Rs. 251; Ramchanderji Dungersidas, Rs. 251; Tulsiramji Ramsarup, Rs. 251; Hardayalji Nevtia, Rs. 251; Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji Romer & Co., Rs 250; The Head Master, Staff, and Boys Telang High School Rs. 225-4-0; The Staff and Pupils of the Fort Convent High School, Rs. 210; Messrs. Ruttonsey Denso & Co., Rs. 200; The Mill hands of the Standard Mills, Rs. 199-12-0; The Mill hands of the Dawn Mills, Rs. 167; The Village People of Ambali, Rs. 164-12-0; The David and Standard Mills Head Office Staff, Rs. 163; Staff of Mr. A. Hyland, Rs. 156-8-6; The People of Kelva Mahim, Rs. 155-2-0; Ganeshdasji Johramal, Rs. 125; Jokhiramji Jeraj, Rs. 125; Sardarmalji Fulchand, Rs. 125; Tarachandji Joharmal, Rs. 125; Udairamji Motilal, Rs. 125; Udairamji Premsukhdas, Rs. 125; Harmukhraiji Gopiram, Rs. 125; Harnan rai Bejnath, Rs. 125; Bhagvandasji Netram, Rs 125; Birdhichandji Premsukhdas, Rs. 125; Khetsidasji Luxminarayan, Rs. 125; Jokhiramji Kedarnath, Rs. 125; Bansidherji Shivprasad, Rs. 125; Ramkarandasji Rambilas, Rs. 125; Nensukhdasji Rampratap, Rs. 125; Lakhmichandji Shivdutrai, Rs. 125; Khemrajji Shrikisondas, Rs. 125; Shivnarayanji Baldevdas, Rs 125; Hardwarimalji Kisorilal, Rs. 125; Ramgopalji Parshotamdas, Rs. 125; Ramkisonji Sagarmal, Rs. 125; Harnandrai Ghanshiamdas, Rs. 125; Hardatrai Rampratap, Rs. 125; Thakersidasji Surajmal, Rs. 125; The Talukdar of Asradi Talukdari State, Rs. 114-10-0; Rao Saheb Nahanlalbhai S. Drve, Rewakantha, Rs. 101; N. N. Ayangar, Assistant Engineer P.W.D., Rs. 100; Major W. W. Keyss, Ratnagiri Rs. 100; The Standard Mills Mill Office Staff, Rs. 99-8-0; The Staff of the Deccan Convice Ganj, Rs 83-6-0; The Staff of Colaba Station B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rs. 79-4-0; Contributions from 3, Queen's Mansions, Bombay, Rs. 75; The Village People of Bhamiya, Rs. 73; The David Mills Mill Office Staff, Rs. 72-4-0; Messrs Sassoon J. David & Co.'s Office Staff, Rs. 62; Haji Abdulgaffar and Mahomed Ebrahim and the Kabuli Pathans Rs. 60; The Village People of Vanki Kherad, Rs. 60; The Village People of Nanikuncli, Rs. 53-8-0; The Dawn Mills Office Staff, Rs. 53-5-0; Khanbahadur Dr. Rustomji J. Kanadia Rs 51; C. N. Hall Esq., Rs. 50; C. H. Candy Esq., Rs. 50; Vishwanath P. Vaidya Esq., Rs. 25; Misses M. R. Vajifdar, Rs. 25; The People of Taluka Indi, Rs. 25; The Office Hamals of Messrs Sassoon J. David & Co. Rs. 16-12-0; The Staff and Students Central Police Training School, Rs. 15; The Staff of the Salt Preventive Office, Rs. 12-5-0; D. K. Pendse Esq., Rs. 10; Head Master and Kumars Talukdari School, Godhra, (3rd Instalment), Rs. 16; Kara Munji Butler, Rs. 5; Total Rupees, 14,09,445-7-10.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send to the Honorary Treasurer Sir James Begbie (Bank of Bombay.)

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 102,207; Catholic Fisherwomen, Koliwada, (one rupee collection) per Mrs. D'Monte, Rs. 50; Ahilya Raisaheb Shinde, widow of the late Jahagirdar of Torgal, Rs. 50; A Sympathiser, Rs. 16; Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, Bandra, Rs. 15; H. H. Maharani Gangaba Saheb of Cutch and female members of H. H.'s family, Rs. 3,000; Mrs. R. R. Malabarwala, Rs. 25; Begum Saheb of Mangrol, Rs. 500; Mrs. Savitribai Chaudari Rs. 10; Mrs. Sarasvatibai Raut Rs 10; A Sympathiser Rs. 15; The Staff, Students and Friends of the Britannia Girls School, Rs. 100; The Owner of the Britannia Girls School, in memory of her son Mr Nadirshah Rustomjee Master Rs. 50.

From West Khandesh Branch, per K. B. Sayed S. Kadri, I. S. O., Collector:—

Meherban Gumansing Sonji Wasawa, Chieftain of Chikhali Rs. 250; Meherban Surupsing Lakhari Padvi, Chieftain of Nala Rs. 200; Meherban Virsing Bapu Padvi, Chieftain of Singpur Rs. 125; Per Mrs. Y. N. Tipnis, proceeds drama performed by the Shri Bharat Natak Mandli Rs. 300; Women of Dhulia City 811-12-0; Women of Dhulia Taluka Rs. 1,673-4-0; Women of Sindkheda Rs. 2,500; Women of Sakri Rs. 1,573-1-0; Women of Shirpur Rs. 1,330-13-0; Women of Nandurbar Rs. 1,300; Women of Taloda Rs. 785-2-0; Women of Shahada Rs. 243; Women of Nawapur Peta Rs. 200; Total Rs. 118,049.

Miss Taylor 3 Bed Jackets; Mrs. T. J. Ward 2 parcels warm clothing; Kohlapur Branch, per Mr. H. M. Wightwick a large box of tobacco and bidies for Indian Troops; Mrs. Roe's Working Party 1 Jersey Coat, 1 Balaclava cap; Byculla Yesleyan Church, per Mrs. Bennett 14 flannel vests, 16 flannel shirts, 36 handkerchiefs; A Sympathiser, per Mr. F. H. Nowrojee 6 wollen blankets; Poona Branch, 26 bozes and bales clothing and comforts; Sheth Lalji Naranji, per Major Berthon 50 Blankets; Bombay Educational Society's Girls School 60 sheets; "Anon" 7 sleeping suits; Mrs. Guidera War clothing; Per Mrs. Brendon, Satara 211 sleeping suits, shirts and coats. Per Mrs. Lawrence, Belgaum:—Mrs. Hodgson 50 Resais; Hospital Boys 20 Bags; Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., 9 enema syringes, 9 boxes sparklets, 1 box C. bulbs; Per Mrs. Longley, Godhra 1 doz. flannel kimono coats; "Betul" 1 box books; Mrs. A. Bartlett Books and Magazines.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

OFF TO THE ANTARCTIC.

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

Among the passengers in transit for Australia travelling by the O. L. s.s. "Osterley" which arrived in Colombo on Sept. 18th, was Captain MacIntosh, the Commander of the Ross Sea section of the expedition, who is proceeding to Hobart to meet his ship. To a representative of "The Ceylonese," who had a conversation with him at the Galle Face Hotel, the captain gave some interesting particulars regarding the expedition. Sir Ernest Shakleton's ship the "Endurance," he said, left England two days before war was declared, together with the main body. The vessel, was specially built in Norway, and though somewhat shorter than the "Aurora" or the "Discovery," was eighteen feet longer than Shackleton's last ship the "Nimrod." She was a beautiful specimen of wooden shipbuilding and would probably be the last of her class to be constructed. The whole of her keel consisted of five and half feet of solid oak while her sides were two feet thick. The vessel was of enormous strength and of the barquentine class. She has been fitted up with the latest triple expansion engines and was capable of steaming at ten knots. She was so fitted as to consume both oil and coal. The second party which will be under the command of Captain MacIntosh will proceed on the Ross Sea in the "Aurora" of the Mawson expedition. This vessel will winter in the Antarctic, and in the meantime will lay out depots and make every preparation to meet Sir Ernest.

STRIKING A NEW LINE.

Talking of the expedition in general, Captain MacIntosh said that hitherto every expedition had returned the same way it went, but in the present, Sir Ernest hoped to go right across the Antarctic, from the unknown to the known. No one has yet gone out from the Middle Sea, and Sir Ernest was the first one to attempt it. The plans for the expedition were all perfect, and a great deal depended on the dog equipment regarding the great weight and pulling strength of the animals. There were twenty-five dogs in all—Canadian huskies—and the animals were selected from the Canadian post service lot. They were hardy big dogs and should prove of great value to the expedition. On the last expedition the heaviest dog weighed forty-five pounds but on the forthcoming journey the lightest of the dogs will turn the scales at eighty pounds. Those dogs were specially bred in Arctic Canada and were a cross between a Wolf and a Scotch Stagbound. The dogs will, of course, be the chief mode of traction but there were some motor sledges too being carried in case of necessity.

Just before the "Endurance" left England, His Majesty the King presented Sir Ernest with a silk Union Jack to be carried across the Antarctic. Owing to the war scare, two members of the party Lieut. Dodd of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Lieut. Courtney Brecklehurst of the 10th Hussars were unable to join as the War Office required their services, but their places were suitably filled. Lieut. Dodd. it may be mentioned was to be in charge of the dogs assisted by an expert placed at the disposal of the expedition by the Hudson Bay Company. There were geologists, biologists and meteorologists in both sections of the expedition, and among these is Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst who was with Sir Ernest in 1907, and made the first ascent of Mount Erebus. Capt. MacIntosh too was in the last Shackleton expedition. The present expedition was expected to be finished by October, 1916. Its total cost was estimated at £60,000 which have been met by private donations but this amount Capt. MacIntosh said was just sufficient for necessities and not enough for luxuries.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A CASE FROM ADEN.

TRANSFER APPLICATION REJECTED.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

ABDOOLABHOY LALJI AND OTHERS v. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ADEN SETTLEMENT.

This was an application presented by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad on behalf of Messrs. Abdoolbhoy Lalji and others, in which it was prayed that a suit filed by them in the Court of the Resident at Aden may be transferred to the Original Side of the Bombay High Court for disposal.

The plaintiffs are a firm carrying on business in a large way at Aden and at several other places on the Arabian coast. On the 25th January, 1909, the plaintiffs took a lease for 30 years of certain lands in the Shaikh Othman Division of the Aden District from the Secretary of State for India in Council. The said lease conferred on the plaintiffs the right to make, cultivate or manufacture salt on the said lands subject to the covenants and stipulations contained in the said Indenture of lease. The lease provided for the payment of Rs. 7,000 every year by the plaintiffs to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of rent for the lands and it further provided for the payment by the plaintiffs to the lessor of a royalty of 8 annas per every ton of salt exported by the plaintiffs.

The Political Resident of Aden in exercise of certain powers conferred upon him by the Aden Settlement Regulation No. VII, of 1900, published two notifications, with the previous sanction of Government, levying certain taxes and laying down rules for the assessment and collection thereof. The said notifications among other taxes levied a house and property tax and a general sanitary tax. Also the notifications provided that the property tax was to be assessed at 6 per cent. on the rateable value of the property taxed and that the general sanitary tax was to be assessed at 3 per cent. on such rateable value. Further it was provided that in the village of Shaikh Othman the aforesaid taxes were to be levied at only half the aforementioned rates. The defendants were charged with the duty of assessing and collecting taxes in accordance with certain rules.

In the year 1909, the defendants fixed the rateable value of the aforesaid leasehold lands of the plaintiffs at Rs. 7,000, that being the amount payable by the plaintiffs as the annual rent of the said lands. The tax assessed for the year 1909-10 was Rs. 283-8-0. The same tax was also assessed for the year 1910-11. In the year 1911 however, the defendants abandoned the aforesaid method of assessing the said taxes and instead of fixing Rs. 7,000 as the rateable value of the lands, the defendants fixed the assessment value at Rs. 2,795 being half the value of salt exported by the plaintiffs during the year less 10 per cent. The taxes calculated at the new basis came to Rs. 125-12-0. Thus the said taxes for the year 1911 assessed on the aforesaid new basis, amounted to much less than in the two previous years. The plaintiffs protested to the defendants against the new mode of assessment and pointed out that the new mode of assessment was based on an entirely wrong principle and was calculated to do harm to the plaintiffs in future years when the total value of the salt exported by the plaintiffs during a year would greatly increase. The defendants however, overruled the protest and had continued to assess taxes on the new basis.

ILLEGAL AND UNAUTHORIZED.

The plaintiffs said that the new mode of assessment with which the defendants levied the taxes in 1911-12 and 1912-13 and 1913-14 was wrong in principle and oppresive. The new principle was illegal and unauthorized. A fixed rental of Rs. 7,000 having been fixed under the lease, the defendants ought to take the said sum of Rs. 7,000 or at the most such sum and the royalty payable by the plaintiffs under the said lease as the rateable value of the lands and assessed the taxes thereon and under the circumstances it was not open to the defendants to adopt any other mode of assessing the taxes. They were entitled to recover Rs. 6,012-8-9 wrongly recovered by the defendants from the plaintiffs.

Mr. Setalvad contended that the Resident having issued the orders under which the tax was collected was an interested party and his assistants having acted under his orders were also interested in the matter. Captain Mosse, the only other available assistant, was the Collector of Salt and Revenue, and as such was incompetent to try the suit. The case should be transferred for trial in the original side of the Bombay High Court in the interest of justic and equity.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, the Advocate-General, opposed the application. He said that Aden was 1,600 miles away from Bombay and it would cause great inconvenience to bring witnesses all the way from Aden and take them back. This was a suit which was to be tried on its merits by the officials concerned and they had no personal interest in the matter.

TRANSFER REFUSED

Their Lordships after hearing counsel rejected the application. Mr. Justice Heaton said: We have heard the case argued and we have had the particular circumstances of this case put before us very fully. I am of opinion, whatever disadvantages,—I am speaking of the reference and the facts of this particular case and in no way generalizing,—to which the plaintiffs may be subjected by the circumstance of his residing in Aden, had been subjected to peculiar jurisdiction which prevails there. These disadvantages are substantial guarded against or remedied by the provisions of section 8 of Act II of 1864, which provides that ultimately the important points in the case will be decided by the High Court. The plaintiff, the applicant in this case, has asked for a transfer. Now the transfer of a case from Aden to Bombay is one which involves very peculiar inconveniences. I need not dilate on them. Admittedly they are obvious. Where the substantial disadvantages of a party are adequately safeguarded it seems to me that it would be showing very little regard for the administration of justice if we were to order a transfer and involve parties and witnesses, more particularly perhaps the witnesses, in a very great inconvenience to which that transfer would subject them. We discharge the rule. The costs in the circumstances to be cost in the suit.

Mr. Justice Shah:—I agree. The circumstances disolosed in the affidavit, in my opinion in the circumstances of this case, do not demand imperatively a transfer of the case as prayed for by the applicant.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the applicants.

The Advocate-General instructed by the Government solicitor opposed the application.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

For Exparte Decree.

T. & I. J.

2-14—Hiralal & Co. Sumra Mahomed Haji Jossub Haji v. Hassan Haji Essa and anr. Dubash & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

775-13—Crawford B and Co. The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal, Dastur and Co, Crawford B and Co. Part Heard.

1056-13—Captain and V. Gomtibai v Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors, Shroff D and D. Part heard, 3-8-14.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P. Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co, Unwalla P and P. Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard. 28-8-14.

655-12—Bhai. K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard, Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co. Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C. Mirza M and M

972-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez. Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M. Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

180-13—Wadia G and Co. Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S. Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji E K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

238-14—Ard. H D & Co Sakinabai v. Varind Ali.

261-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper) Jainumbai widow v. Hawabai widow Captain & V.

269-14—Nadirsha & W Ramchandra Vinayak Oke v. Ramcoover Surajmal Captain & V.

1086-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Beuno Bettiji v. Kanji Mowji & anr. Edg. G. W. & C. Little & Co.

194-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanabai widow v. Gosai Chancholgirji Payne & Co.

586-13—Shroff D & D Morarji Narotam v. Rao Bahadur Naginchand J. Javeri Soonderdas & Co.

146-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Mariambai widow and ors. v. the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld. In Person.

411-14—Surajmal & Co. Rookhmanibai v. Radhabai widow and anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaniram Lachminarayen v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

494-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

23-05—Manchershaw & N. Laxmibai widow v. Shriram Anandrao Oze and ors. client M & K H P Pavri.

284-14—Tyabji D & Co. Gulam Mahomed Sajan v. Mahomed Cassam Dharamsey Cap. & V Jeb M S; Little & Co.

286-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakhubai v. Ganput Kashinath Mankar Mehta D & L.

303-14—Patell & Ez. Fatmabai v. Hussanally Mahomedally Dubash & Co. (for a pauper).

316-14—Kanga & S Bai Sakinabai v. Bai Jenabai widow and anr. Captain & V.

334-14—Nadersha & D Fatmabai v. Fati Mahomed Jooma Eka and ors. Payne & Co.

337-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v. Haji Ebrahim Tyab & anr. Raghavayji M. & Co.

388-14—Judah & S (for a pauper) Menahem Mooshee Abdul Rizak v. Ezra Menaham Mushee Abdul Rizak and anr. Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Moiudin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

1126-12—Malvi H M & E Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai widow and ors. Khanderao L & M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnath Motichand and D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18-746—14 Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain and V. Karsou Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors. Dhunjishaw & B Rustomji & Co. Vatch and Co. Mulla & M.

39-14—D J Mantri Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Pardeshi Tyabjee D & Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs. Manecchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors. Motichand & D.

829-13—Jamsetji R & D Narayen Genuji Burve Sabnis and G.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chinney v. Rustom K R Kama & ors. Payne & Co. Dastur & Co.

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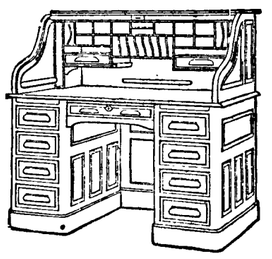

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TO-DAY.

Bradbury Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4 p.m.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Magistrate," in aid of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 25.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Magistrate," in aid of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 26.

Bombay Medical Union: Ordinary monthly meeting at the Union Rooms, 7-15 p.m., (S. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10-30 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH.

MASCARENHAS—September 18th at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, Maud, the wife of Mr. A. M. Mascarenhas, of a son.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 24.

810.—Parades. Company parades for the week ending September 26th:—

"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Thursday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
Fall in at the Gymkhana.

Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki. Topees of any pattern.

I. Motor Reserve parade, Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

II. "C" Company N. C. Officers to parade on Friday at 6-15 p.m.

Recruits.

"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the Head-Quarters.

Special Reserve attached to "G" Company. The Reserve will drill with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above-mentioned days.

811.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Friday, 25th, "B" Co. Recruits.
Saturday, 26th, "C" Co. Recruits.
Sunday, 27th, "D" Co. Recruits.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

812.—Staff. Captain C. N. Moberly having returned from leave has taken over the duties of Acting Adjutant from the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

813.—Enrolments. The under-named having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 8121, Vol. W. D. Foskett, "B" Co.
No. 8122, Vol. L. McIlwrick and No. 8123, Vol. F. G. B. Hawkins, "G" Co.
No. 8124, Cy. R. F. Gordon, "E" (Cyclist) Co.

814.—Leave. No. 4539, Cy. L. R. Mallandaine, "E" Co. is granted leave of absence from 18th September, 1914, to 15th January, 1915.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 23.

328. Appointments, Promotions and Resignations.—Extract from the "Gazette of India" Bombay Volunteer Artillery No. 820. Lieutenant Roland Graham Gordon, Supernumerary List, resigns his Commission. Dated the 9th August 1914. E. E. Company, Second Lieutenant William Dunkerley to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing Vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1914.

329. Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters as Strong as possible at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 27th instant to proceed to Mahaluxmi Battery for 6" Gun drill.
Members in possession of Cars and Bicycles or those living in the vicinity of Mahaluxmi may proceed direct to the Battery, and should be there by 8-45 a.m.
Members should have breakfast before coming on parade.
Tiffin and Tea will be provided.
Cars have been arranged for to take members parading at Headquarters out to Mahaluxmi.

330. Duty.—The following are detailed for 24 hours duty at Mahaluxmi on Friday 25th instant:—
Sergt. Graveston, Corpl. Ashworth, Gunner Bancroft, Gunner Band, Gunner Burgess, Gunner Coates, Gunner Clerk, Gunner Colonn, Gunner Cairns, Gunner Higgins, Gunner Muir, Gunner Ottley, Gunner Petty A., Gunner Price, Gunner Scott.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONCESSION RATES FOR FODDER.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of India:—

It is notified for general information that the Government of India have decided to withdraw the concession rates for all consignments of fodder booked to stations in the Punjab. These orders have effect from 17th September, 1914.

THE ANJUMANE-ZIA-UL-ISLAM.

A series of public lectures on the position of the Mussulmans of India with regard to the just and righteous participation of Great Britain in the European War will be given under the auspices of the Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam in the hall of the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitorium, Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station, on every Sunday, at 5 p.m. The President Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, bar-at-law, on behalf of the Anjumane requests the public, especially the Mussulmans, of Bombay to attend the lectures.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, one attack (Middle and Lower Colaba) and one death from plague and one attack and one death from each of cholera, and small-pox were recorded in Bombay, out of a total mortality of 71 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 67, while in 1912 it was 97. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 1,883, out of which 11 were found to be plague-stricken. B Ward contributed 5 of the plague-rats, C Ward 5, and E Ward 1.

THE MAHARASHTRA HINDU MEETING AND GOVERNMENT.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in reply to his letter, forwarding as President of the Maharastra Hindu meeting held at the Hirabag on the 13th inst., the resolution adopted at the meeting:—

"I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to the Maharashtra Hindu community of Bombay the Viceroy's cordial thanks for their loyal Resolutions, also for their sympathy with his Excellency in his anxiety for his son, who is now making excellent progress. I am to add that their expression of gratitude for his Majesty the King-Emperor's message to the people of India will be conveyed to his Majesty in due course."

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fair muster of members at the meeting of the above club held on Sunday last, and though no particularly high scores were recorded, an enjoyable morning was spent.

A 10 Bird handicap sweepstake was the first event for decision. Dr. Suter with 8 "kill," and one handicap being the winner; A. Lesson with 8 "kills" taking a second prize.

Another sweep followed, for which R. Kennedy and A. Lesson tied and in shooting off in the next event the former was the winner. The sixth round for the C. B. S. A. Medal competition was then fired, W. S. Rogers and Dr. Suter returning the highest scores and dividing the proceeds of the sweep. The Eley Cup was the next item on the programme and for this D. W. Johnstone with 7 "kills" and one handicap, and A. Lesson with 8 "kills" tied, and on shooting off, the latter obtained the holdership of the trophy.

The final event was the Winchester Competition and as three competitors had already won this twice each and only needed another win for the rifle to become their own property, there was a rather exciting shoot. When the last round had been fired it was found that R. Kennedy and W. S. Rogers each with 7 "kills" and one handicap had tied. On shooting off the tie neither competitors showed his true form but R. Kennedy was a somewhat easy winner and as this was his third win he won the rifle outright.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

The following telegraph notifications have been issued:—

In Telegraph Notification of the 22nd (published in yesterday's "Chronicle") regarding code word in remittance cables, include Tasmania and Egypt and omit Fiji.

In bank remittance telegrams in plain language with one code word in text the code word is to be counted as a commercial mark, the names of senders at the end of the text to be included in counting. In cases where the new counting would increase the number of chargeable words the old system of counting should be adopted.

In supersession of previous orders Government have decided that the retransmission by telegraph of messages (including Reuter's messages) relating to the war received from outside India, will be permitted on the following conditions, namely, (1) that such retransmission is done only by registered newspapers or recognised agencies which will furnish a certificate to the effect that the messages retransmitted are identical with those received by them, (2) that the messages are received either direct from a special correspondent in the United Kingdom or through the medium of a registered newspaper or agency.

The above will be held to have been sufficiently complied with if the retransmission is done by the correspondent or representative of the newspaper or agency in question, provided that the name and address of such correspondent or representative is furnished to the telegraph authorities.

CONCERT AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

A very successful concert, arranged by Mrs. Millard and Mrs. Ashton Street, was held on Monday evening, at the P. V. M. Gymkhana in aid of the Women's War Relief Fund.

Mrs. Millard accompanied throughout. Songs by Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Saxby, Miss Aitken, Miss Mehta, Messrs. Cowen, Dodds, Gellett and Medley including duets from Messrs. Cowen and Gellett, were varied by a bright recitation from Miss M. Jehangir, and Miss Gedge's fine rendering of the Andante from Mendelssohn's Violin concert. Mrs. Saxby's "In a Child's Small Hand" was well chosen and appreciated. Miss Aitken played two piano solos brilliantly, and also contributed two songs, the latter "My Shadow" being her own charming composition. The songs of the gentleman performers were in the patriotic vein and were received with great enthusiasm. At the conclusion Miss Cursetjee called for a vote of thanks to the organisers and performers, and announced the satisfactory financial success of the concert. The piano was kindly lent by Messrs. Rose and Co., the chairs by Mr. P. N. Pavri, and refreshments sent by Messrs. Mongini and Scrabji Nanabhoy.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

QUEER MARRIAGE STORY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged a Brahmin, named Maganlal Bhagwan, with cheating another Brahmin, named Mahashunker Bhagwan, in respect of Rs. 115. Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. F. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused belonged to the Audich Saraswat Brahmin community. In May last the accused, accompanied by his wife, daughter and a girl named Oogibai, went to the complainant's place at Jackaria Bunder, and palming off the girl as a Brahmin by caste, suggested that the complainant should marry her. The complainant replied he was not inclined to marry just then. The accused then asked the complainant to induce his cousin Shunker to marry her. Shunker left the matter entirely in the complainant's hands. The complainant believing the accused's statement that Oogi was a Brahmin girl, got Shunker married to her, and gave the accused Rs. 115 as demanded by him, and spent about Rs. 115 more in wedding expenses. The accused left the complainant's house the day after the marriage, and the girl Oogi also suddenly disappeared subsequently. She was some days later traced to the place of a woman in Sheikh Memon Street. The complainant asked her to return to her husband's house, but the woman said she was her daughter and would not give her up. He then found that Oogi was not a Brahmin but a Wagri girl. At the time of the marriage, the complainant had not questioned the girl as to her caste, but had entirely relied on the accused's assurance.

The hearing was adjourned.

HOUSE-BREAKER CAUGHT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Krishnaji Gole charged Abdul Majid Nashir Ahmed, a Mahomedan, with attempted house-breaking.

It appeared from the evidence that Mr. R. A. Tramble, residing at Nagpada, closed his curio-shop on Tuesday night and went out. On his return he found the accused trying to break upon the lock. He laid his hand on the accused's shoulder, when he ran away, but was arrested by Sub-Inspector Krishnaji.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WIDOW CHEATED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Trikum Fulchand with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments, clothes, and utensils, valued at Rs. 1,500, belonging to one Aditbai, a Brahmin widow. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law and Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, defended.

The complainant's case was that she entrusted the accused with the property mentioned above in April last. On the 14th August she asked him to return it, but he put her off and told her to call a few days later. She accordingly again called on the day appointed, but she found his room empty, and the accused had disappeared. She made a complaint to the police, and the accused was subsequently arrested at Borsad, near, Ahmedabad.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging it was a false case. He said the ornaments were pledged with him by the complainant for Rs. 50.

The accused was convicted.

Mr. Pandit applied for a lenient sentence.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 500 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

"A DEDICATED FAMILY."

BRITISH EXAMPLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Regarding the paragraph headed "A Dedicated Family" which appeared in your issue for yesterday I wonder how many Britons know that we have hundreds of such families, families whose first connection with the army dates back to the Napoleonic wars since when the boys have enlisted and the girls have become the wives and mothers of soldiers, until there are perhaps half a dozen branches of the same family all serving in the ranks of the various units of the service. To quote one instance, I know of the daughter of such a family. Seventeen years ago she joined with her mother in prayers for the safety of "dada" who was fighting in the Tirah. Later it was both the father and a brother in South Africa. Now she is teaching her own little to pray for "dada and uncles" (her own husband and three brothers, all of whom are at the Front in the ranks of the regular army.)

I think we hardly realise the deep debt the nation owes those brave women, who, despite the memory of days of anguish and anxiety in the past, willingly give us their sons, that finest of all material the barrack bred boy, to carry on the glorious tradition of service to the King and country which it may be, goes back for a century. May God comfort them and bring their present days of anxiety to a speedy close. Yours, etc.,

T. A.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 12th instant, passed Suez on Wednesday morning 23rd September.

WORLD'S MARKETS.

WHERE GERMAN COMMERCE CAN BE ATTACKED.

The following has been issued by the British Board of Trade:—

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German and Austrian or Hungarian rivals, cables were despatched on August 14 to the Trade Commissioners in Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and to British Consular officers in South America, China, Japan and Egypt, asking them to report on the financial and commercial conditions in their districts and as to the likelihood of regular payments being forthcoming for goods supplied. The following is a summary of the replies which have been received to date.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports (August 17) the existence of depression due to drought, which was accentuated by the war. Prices for foodstuffs rose to a high level at first, but concerted action by the merchants and the reassuring statements which the Dominion Government was in a position to make resulted in prices of present stock being fixed at 10 per cent. more than the normal market price. The action of the Home Government regarding insurance against war risks is highly appreciated. The banks are fully prepared to finance reputable merchants as hitherto and merchants are ready to carry on trade. Indents supplied previously by Germany and Austria will be executed by the United Kingdom and France. The unavoidable decrease in the exports of diamonds, hides, and feathers will affect the community proportionately.

CANADA.

From Canada the Trade Commissioner reports (August 16) that according to the information which he has been able to obtain the present financial condition of importers is generally satisfactory. The approximate value of import trade from Germany is £3,000,000. The following is a list of certain goods in which in his opinion firms might extend their trade as the result of existing conditions:—Bristles, carding machinery brass tubing, enamelled ware, combs, fabrics for neckties, litharge, gloves optical instruments, hops, perfumery, skates, medicinal materials, velvets, brooms, brass articles, electric apparatus, beans, ferrs-silicon, crude glycerine, glassware, locomotive tyres, hides, ivory, rubber, leather, toys carboons, cultlery, copper tubing, boiler tubes, furs, clothing, gelatine, lead pencils, gun, wads, piano-keys, lamps, purses, socks, china ware, zinc bars.

AUSTRALIA.

The Trade Commissioner in Australia reports (August 17) that the financial position in that market is strong. The Federal Government is prepared to support the banks if necessary and the execution of Federal public, and State works will be continued. The commercial position appears to be sound, as the banks are adequately supporting merchants. He considers that there is a good opportunity for manufacturers to secure valuable trade. Firms should cable to their agents that they are able to fill orders if they are in a position to give this assurance. Particular attention should be directed to trade in fencing wire, mild steel, wire netting cotton hoisery, minor articles for apparel, rubber goods and china ware.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Trade Commissioner reports (August 19) that the present conditions of trade are disturbed, but he anticipates that this is only temporary, and considers prospects to be good and regular payments likely to be maintained. The demand for necessaries is not likely to diminish. An increasing demand for British goods may be expected, but prompt overtures should be made so as to anticipate competition from America.

BRAZIL.

The British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro reports (August 18) that an opportunity certainly offers for British firms to secure trade now in German hands. Traders should make arrangements for payment in gold, and not in paper currency, since the Government propose to make a large local issue of paper, and in all probability exchange will decline sharply. British firms desiring to transact business should send competent representatives possessing the necessary technical knowledge to study local conditions. The Consul adds that in Rio de Janeiro firms are in a good financial position, and it should not be difficult to secure regular payment, but the utmost caution should be exercised in the choice of customers.

ARGENTINA.

The British Consul-General at Buenos Ayres reports (August 14) that the preponderating share of the trade is already in the hands of British firms. Banks refuse to give credit, and there is no money to be had. Grain stocks cannot be moved because bills cannot be drawn on Europe, and the banks can no longer finance cultivators. Regularity of payments cannot be relied upon. There is a danger of depreciation in the value of currency; and it is stated that the Government propose to prohibit the exportation of wheat, the effect of which would be to diminish purchasing power.

CHINA.

The British Consul-General at Shanghai reports (August 15) that Shanghai merchants are fully alive to the situation. The difficulty in getting shipments away is reacting on the import trade, but Chinese merchants are confident that business will shortly be resumed on a small scale. Silk spinning mills, cotton mills, and industrial undertakings generally are working, but the market is oppressed by the stock of cereals, which under normal conditions would have been shipped to the Continent of Europe.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Peace Proposals.

"The Parsee."—A few days more will tell the world that the Emperor's miscalculations were as colossal as his undoubted strength. No body ever doubted his strength, naval and military, and every one readily placed the great personality of the Kaiser as the greatest and the most invulnerable factor in assessing the strength of the Triple Alliance. If the raid over France were only spectacular, that aim is amply fulfilled and the Kaiser may as well claim success. The fact is, Germany though severely beaten so far, still hopes to make some score with the object of having something on record to secure respectable terms. That is just what the Allies are determined not to let him have. For, supposing Germany gets a small advantage somewhere, as it may have in singularly strong positions that the German troops occupy, that will only result in greater and more determined efforts on the part of Allies. Germany knows well enough—none so well as she—that the only object of the present combination is the arrest of German aggrandisement, and not till the Germans are constrained to acknowledge defeat and prepared to agree to reduce the armaments and reverse the entire military policy can the Allies think of doffing the armour. The usual compensations and indemnities will of course be claimed and allowed, but the great question is the military policy, and no peace would be lasting or effectual until the terms include a total reversion of the most fearful militarism known to history.

Earl Roberts.

"The Indian Daily Telegraph."—Though Earl Roberts's great age has excluded him from the command of an army in the field, his appointment as Colonel-in-Chief of the contingents going to England from India and the Dominions gives him an active interest in a campaign which he has foreseen for years. Earl Roberts's repeated warnings against the German menace have proved prophetic. It is useless to speculate on what would have been the measure of British preparedness had his advice been adopted. In his new sphere he has at any rate the satisfaction of seeing that the men who join the army in France are fully equipped to bring credit to the British arms. The "grand old man" of the army will celebrate his eighty-second birthday on 30th September. Still full of the fire of youth, it may yet be that the nation will call upon England's greatest living soldier to bear a more active part in the struggle. If so, he will not be slow to respond.

No Peace without Honour.

"The Madras Mail."—From the point of view of mere policy, it is the gravest mistake to talk of peace in the early stages of the war, for it is bound to create in the mind of an enemy, who knows himself to be uncrushed, the impression that the strain of war is beginning to tell heavily on the resources of the nation. Some people were not a little encouraged by the report of the German readiness to make peace with France. They took it as a sign that Germany was beginning to feel the pressure on her eastern frontier to be too great for the forces left to defend it. Though the present rumours of peace undoubtedly arise from the unexpectedly favourable position of the Allied Armies, who have within a month of the first big engagement of the war stemmed the German advance on Paris and begun to force back the enemy into his own country, yet to the German official mind, which is apparently accustomed to indulge in optimistic miscalculations, it will no doubt appear as a certain proof of the exhaustion of the Allies, and so afford them inopportune encouragement. The London Press is wisely ridiculing any talk of peace at this stage, before the "pulverisation of Prussian militarism," of which Mr. Winston Churchill spoke the other day, and the "stamping out of German barbarism," according to Mr. Lloyd George, have been absolutely completed. When that has happened, the Allies can make peace, because the essential condition will already have been secured.

The Deification of Force.

Dr. P. Burckhardt, Ph. D., in the "Madras Mail".—"Germany, the land of their birth, has forgotten the Idealists (*i.e.* Kant and Hegel)". It has, indeed, to be admitted that the influence of these master-minds who, together with Fichte and Schelling, illumine the first decades of the nineteenth century, suffered afterwards heavily from the rise of materialistic thought. But, in its turn, the materialistic epoch is passing away; a mighty reaction towards idealism has set in. The Idealists regain the preponderance. Kant is being studied as he has never been studied before, and the Berlin Academy publishes a special scientific edition of his works. A separate philosophical magazine, the *Kantstudien*, published by the *Kantgesellschaft*, comments upon his works. There is, moreover, hardly an issue of the monthly scientific, paper, *Literaturbericht*, which does not announce a new book on Kant. Of even greater weight is the rise of "Neokantianism," whose leaders are professors of high repute (Liebman, Rickert, Vaihiager, etc.). It is true that Neokantiaism is more concerned with theoretical than with ethical problems; but Germany possesses also an idealist of great ethical impulse, namely, Rudolf Euken, in Jena. A disciple of Fichte, he emphasises the supreme reality of personal life, and urges the sacred duty of creating this reality in one's soul by moral actions. Eucken is well known far over the boundaries of his country. Two years ago he was called to America to deliver a series of lectures. This year he should have gone to Japan. Even India is indebted to him. I myself met an Indian student in Professor Eucken's house, and I know from Professor Eucken's own lips that he is in correspondence with several Indian graduates who had gone all the way from India to Jena to sit at the feet of a German Idealist.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

SECOND ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 26th September.)

The Second Entries which closed on Monday, 21st September are:—

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

1st Entries 15.

16. Mr. Gussy's b e h Melliot (6 years.)
17. Mr. R. R. S.'s bl aus g Keerit (aged).
18. Mr. W. Priestley's br e m Katharos (5 years).

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 13.

14. Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m "Orepesa" (5 years).

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

1st Entries 16.

17. Colonel G. Moore's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-12 (aged).
18. Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, (4 years).

THE ARAB MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

1st Entries 19.

20. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years).
21. Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0 (6 years).
22. Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva, 13-3 (aged).
23. Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat, 14-0 (aged).
24. Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2 (aged).
25. Captain W. Morland's b a h Clarenceux (aged).
26. Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0 (aged).
27. Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent (5 years).
28. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's g a h Bhatty Chief (5 years).
29. Captain Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's ch a g Duhallow (aged).
30. Mr. S. V. Kennedy and Watson Smythe's g a h Ali Baba, 14-0 (aged).

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 9.

10. Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster, 14-0.
11. Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
12. Mr. R. S. Farage's g a h Polish, 13-3.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 18.

19. Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
20. Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
21. H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha, 13-3½.
22. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's ch a h Guliard, 14-0.
23. Messrs. S. V. Kennedy and Watson Smythe's g a h Ali Baba, 14-0.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1st Entries 60.

61. Maharaj Kumar Vijay Sinhjee's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½.
62. Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Shatra, 13-2½.
63. Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Sayel, 13-1½.
64. Messrs. M. A. Nanjee and M. Jamal's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0.
65. Mr. H. R. Sandford's g a h Pepul, 14-0.
66. Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
67. Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor, 13-3½.
68. Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador, 14-0.
69. Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½.
70. Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser, 13-3½.
71. Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 14-0.
72. Mr. H. R. Badsha's g a h Pretender II, 13-2½.
73. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 13-3½.
74. H. H. The Maharajah of Dhar's ch a h Chichester, 13-3.
75. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Puma, 13-3½.
76. Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch (by wire), 14-0.
77. Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.
78. Capt. S. S. Hayne's g a h Arabian Spot, 14-0.
79. Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.
80. Mr. R. J. Barsiwala's b a h Dhahemsee, 13-2.

THE ITALIAN MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The industrious and law-abiding Italian community owes you public and grateful thanks for the most kind assistance and valuable help you rendered to its interest.

Yours was in fact the only local paper which had the justice and the traditional, true British liberality to publish my complaint in regard to the delayed non-delivery of our mail, and the authority given to it by your esteemed paper has had the desired effect of waking up the Censorship's staff.

It is true that only a few bags of the many lying in the Censor's office, subject to the rules of Martial Law, have been delivered immediately after your publication, but this is a good sign that the Censorship is no longer deaf and blind to our rights and needs, and we expect a larger and more liberal distribution to follow soon, and are none the less thankful and grateful for your most valuable assistance.—Yours etc.,

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.

289 Hornby Road,
Bombay.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, yesterday Mr. Ramdas Dossa presiding.

The Directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June, 1914, were adopted. From the balance of Rs. 20,452-5-1 standing to the credit of the profit and loss account, a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, equal to 8 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, and a bonus of Rs. 1,500 to the company's staff, proposed by the Directors, were sanctioned, and the dividend made payable on and after Thursday the 1st proximo to those share-holders whose names stand on the register of share-holders on that day. The balance of Rs. 952-5-1 was carried forward to next year. Messrs. Shanmuram Wishwanath and Pestonjee N. Masani, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected Directors, and Mr. Moroba Narayan was appointed auditor.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES	PAGE
The Naval Loss	6
Trade Interests and the War	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 8 & 9
BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL.	
Municipal Standing Committee	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
CORRESPONDENCE.	
"A Dedicated Family"	5
The Italian Mail	5
An Explanation	9
Honour the British Soldier	9
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Mystery of Lille	8
Lights out for 1600 Miles	8
The Ulan Raid on Ostend	9
Victory at Gumbinnen	9
Appeal to American People	10
"Roll up that Map"	11
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	5
ILLUSTRATIONS	8 & 9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 24, 1914.

THE NAVAL LOSS.

The first naval disaster of the war has just fallen on us in the loss of the three cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, heavy armoured cruisers of the seventh squadron, of the third Home Fleet. The vessels were attacked by the enemy's submarines which must have stolen on the blockading ships under cover of the night and submerged. Though this is the most serious loss we have entailed up to now it should be borne in mind that an attack of this kind is not necessarily a display of high strategy on the one side, and the lack of it on the other, but merely an incident for which both navies have been quite prepared. The submarine comes like a wolf in the night and, if the weather is in the least bit stormy, the tell-tale wash of its periscope is practically invisible, and it is a question whether it could be detected even at a hundred yards. It is some consolation to us to know that no blame can attach to the officers and men, who have so faithfully borne the fearful ordeal of the watch and ward of the last few weeks, anticipating these sinister attacks that come in such silent guise. "A navy," says Admiral Mahan, "should be judged not by what it does but by what it prevents." Judged by that standard our Fleet has fully maintained in this campaign its lofty traditions of the past.

Without a single striking loss, until this disaster, it has convoyed the greatest army that has ever gone out of England at one time, safely to our allies' shores, it has rendered the coast of Britain immune from bombardment and her trade almost free from the rapacity of Prussian privateers, so, if to-day we hear of three great cruisers going down and minor raids by errant cruisers here and there, we can well reflect with pride upon the skill of our commanders, who have accomplished so much at so small a price. It should not be taken for granted on account of the news we receive, that the German Fleet is escaping the vigilance of the blockading squadron. The matter for surprise is not that this event has happened now, but that it is the first time such a disaster has occurred. This success of the Germans required very little skill; unlike that brilliant feat of our own destroyers who in the grey light of dawn went under the guns of Heligoland and sank the Magdeburg, and routed two other armoured cruisers and three destroyers. The Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue, are not, of course, ships of the first importance. Two of them are fifteen and one fourteen years old,—a great age in these days of rapid evolution in fighting ships. In their day, before the Dreadnought came, they were very imposing vessels, but nowadays, in peace time they only carry nucleus crews and are filled up on mobilisation.

There is no need to be suprised or unduly alarmed at the latest exploit of the Emden. So long as this enterprising little vessel is at large we must expect to hear of her in all sorts of uncomfortable ways at all sorts of times and in all sorts of places. There she is and we must be thankful that her commander is a gentleman and did not treat the temples of Puri as the generals in France treated the cathedral of Rheims. Why she is still at large and how she ever got into the Bay of Bengal is another question which the embargo of a new censorship on the discussion of the safety of trade routes, does not permit us to discuss. This we think is an unfortunate embargo, as it would have been useful to have been in a position to remove some of the misapprehensions which the exploits of the Emden have undoubtedly aroused in the minds of a section of the public. We have afforded such loyal support to the censorship during the past few weeks, sometimes with grave misgivings, but often with great willingness, that we feel entitled to protest when Government puts a general embargo on all newspapers, which prevents them from doing what would be probably the most useful service possible to India at the present moment. Some protest, also, requires to be made against the form in which the announcement of the Madras exploit was first made to the public by the Censor's office at Simla. This extraordinary communication left one to suppose that the Emden threw a few shells into Madras as she was passing and got away without hurt or any attempt at retaliation. Now that the real facts have been released from the wires, we learn that the forts replied to her,—possibly inflicting some damage,—with the result that she promptly put out her lights and made off. That is an important fact that certainly ought not to have been censored. It demonstrates very clearly the limit of the Emden's powers of offence, if she attempts to get within range of shore batteries.

TRADE INTERESTS AND THE WAR.

The more the infructuous representation submitted to the Member of Commerce by the deputation of the two Cotton Exchange Associations of the city, the more we are puzzled and amazed. Puzzled because it is impossible to conceive how such a shrewd body of intermediaries in the trade of the raw staple should have come to the resolution that all would be lost were not time taken by the forelock, to avert what they in their combined wisdom conjured up as a calamity, not to their own trade but to the commercial world at large. Their whole representations seems instinct with a sense of alarm and panic of which up till now there is no evidence. The only tangible evidence is the fact of the undelivered or unsold stock of cotton bales warehoused at Colaba and other places since the recent fires. Amazed because of the audacity which prompted the Exchanges to appeal to the Government at Simla to avert their cart falling into a rut of their own digging! Did it not occur to them to possess their souls in patience, to wait awhile and watch the course of events?

Surely, they knew that, if they were in a tight corner other mercantile interests are similarly situated. The millowners are no better off than they are at the present hour. They, too, have cause for depression seeing how thousands of bales of yarn and cloth are piled in their respective godowns or the godowns of those who have advanced them monies on these. Are the cotton dealers unaware of the fact that at no price can the products of the cotton manufacturers find a ready market? Did they lose patience? Did they rush off to Hercules to have their cart extricated from the rut into which it had fallen? If large stocks of cotton now lie unsold, so do large stocks of yarn and cloths. And if their imagination conjured up the picture of a congested cotton green, as soon as the new crop of cotton began to arrive here, are not millowners equally apprehensive of the congestion daily growing by reason of the production they are still turning out? Where in principle does the one condition of congestion differ from the other? In the case of the millowners there is this vital fact to be remembered that, in spite of the exceedingly difficult situation in which they are placed, they are working their mills either full or short time, in response to the earnest wish of Lord Willingdon, wisely expressed, as the closing down of the mills would enhance the hardships of the mill operatives who live from hand to mouth, and even then are sorely hit by the endearment of their daily necessaries of life. From another point of view expediency demands that these hands should not be thrown out of employment, as that would signify either an exodus to their gaums,—not a village to the wretched villagers under present conditions,—or loafing and loitering about the city, starving or hungary. Such a condition would be intolerable, especially having regard to the fact that no Trades Unions exist with a balance of fat funds from which they could be relieved while the mills remain idle. And it would be next to impossible for them to eke out an existence from borrowed monies, for no Marwari or any other moneylender would lend them anything. It will thus be seen that the millowners here are not only undergoing heavy sacrifices but are in an indirect way cooperating with the Government to keep the hands employed so long as it is possible to do so. None of those difficulties stare the cotton dealers in the face.

But there are others besides cotton dealers and cotton manufacturers. Have those, who deal in grain, in seeds, or in other staple commodities, appealed to Government to help them and save them from their situation. There are the dealers in Lancashire cotton goods. Have they rushed to the authorities, holding before them their almost bankrupt position for months, while the cotton dealers were basking in the sunshine of high prices to ask that the Secretary of State should bring his influence to bear upon Manchester manufacturers to desist from producing cloth to their orders for some months. And yet, before even the wolf is at their door, the Cotton Exchange Associations are crying "wolf" in the ears of Government and trying to persuade them to order the local authorities in areas which grow cotton to press the owners of gin factories not to gin any cotton till December, so that they may be able to realise their unsold stock? It would be reasonable for Government to take steps to protect all trades and other interests of an important nature, as Mr. Lloyd George did in the early period of the war. But as far as that is concerned, we have no doubt that the Imperial Government is alive to the condition of things which might arise. There is ample statesmanship at Simla and the cotton traders might have well exercised the virtue of patience at this hour and waited on events. We need not repeat that at this unprecedented crisis, panic of any kind by one class or another ought to be prudently avoided. Oftener than not unfounded fears and alarm have done worse mischief than a real panic. Patience, prudence and circumspection are necessary alike for the people and the Government.

Notes of the Day

Motor Transport in War.

The Maharaja Scinda's splendid contribution towards motor transport in the field recalls the military lessons learnt during the Balkan War. In view of all the factors that militated against the use of motor transport, it is astonishing that motors were used at all, and still more astonishing that they were used almost to the exclusion of all other means of transport. If, after six weeks of war, Greece realised she must pin her faith to motor transport, it is easy to imagine what is required now in the theatre of war, where the utility of the motor has already been established as one of the factors of efficient fighting. Writing in the August "Asiatic Review" on "Motor Transport for Military Purposes," Captain Trapman foresees an era when motor infantry will play an all-important part in war in countries where even only a few roads exist, for fire-power, rapidity of movement and plentiful ammunition and food supply are desidereta possessed in an eminent degree by the infantryman who has a motor conveyance to carry himself and his supplies.

The German Army.

Several years ago a German officer, Lieutenant von Bilse, by name, wrote a book criticising the German army. He was instantly dismissed from the service and sentenced to a term of imprisonment and the sale of his book forbidden in the German Empire. But, as the course of present events proves, Lieut. von Bilse's book can only be regarded as libellous on the theory that the greater the truth the greater the libel. The common belief in Europe for a long time was that the Kaiser was an ardent military reformer, but, while with his pen he condemned luxury and extravagance, he has taken part, and thus encouraged all the costly banquets that used to be periodically organised by military officers. Personally he has been ever fond of lavish display and his preaching on the subject of economy, like that on religion, has not failed to strike the saner portion of his people as a paradox. We reproduce a passage from von Bilse's book to show that the Kaiser has never been alive to the necessity of adopting new military tactics to meet the new military situation.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Kaiser, from his strong love of the spectacular, has taught his army, at every great manoeuvre held since his accession in 1888, not to fight as they will in actual war. The army, indeed, is to-day commanded by an Emperor who knows absolutely nothing of practical warfare from personal experience. The youngest lieutenant in France, Russia, England and the United States knows more of actual fighting than he. For fifteen years the German army has been taught, in sham battle, to attack an imaginary enemy on conditions and in a manner which would invite complete annihilation in actual warfare.

The author closed his book with a prophecy that "some day there will be a rude awakening for Germany." That prophecy has come true.

The Kaiser's Christianity.

It is of interest to recall that, ten years ago, the Kaiser delivered an address to two of his sons on the day of their confirmation, on what may be termed "personal Christianity." The address was remarkable in many respects, but in none more so than as evincing that amazing compound of piety and hypocrisy which has made Wilhelm II the favourite subject of the irreverent caricaturist. The following extract is characteristic:

Defence and weapon, as well as the armour, which you will have to use, have been taught you and prepared for you by a skilled hand. Their use in all the situations of life is left to you from now on. But while in this respect it will be possible to also further instruct you, finally, however, every one must learn for themselves how to use weapons. It is also the same with the spiritual ones which are entrusted to him. I intentionally speak in a military sense, as I presume you know the beautiful parable in which the Christian is compared to a warrior, in which the weapons which the Lord has placed at his disposal are left to his choice.

Here is an ideal Christian warrior as portrayed by the War-Lord of Europe! Unfortunately the weapons of German diplomacy since these words were uttered have been forged with far different aims. Proceeding the Kaiser declared that "the cardinal and main object of human life lies solely in the position we take regarding our Lord and Saviour." We wonder if the Kaiser, in his introspective moments, if he has any, ever feels any qualms of conscience.

General Liman von Sanders.

With reference to the anti-British and anti-French campaign which it has been attempted to engineer in Turkey, it is reported in "The Near East" that General Liman von Sanders is one of the leaders of the movement. It is declared that he has adopted all kinds of tortuous methods to drag Turkey into the war. It may be remembered that he it was who impressed on Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey the necessity of clearing the Asiatic Coast as far south as Smyrna, and for a distance of fifty kilometres landwards, of all Greeks. the Young Turks listened to this dangerous advice and gave orders to their agents on the spot, who in many cases zealously exceeded their orders, with the result already known to the world. It is possible the head of the German Military Mission at Constantinople may be contemplating repeating his achievement, this time against the British and the French. It is necessary, therefore, to devise means to save Turkey from the snares of the enemy, and, as the first step in this direction, the fire-eating German general should be removed.

Gone to the Front.

We learn from a Home paper that more than a hundred members of the House of Commons have gone to the front or have volunteered. Many relatives of members of the Government have joined the colours. Among these it is interesting to note that Mr. Asquith has a nephew on a battleship, Sir Edward Grey a nephew, Lord Crewe a son-in-law, Mr. Lloyd George a son, and Mr. Churchill a brother. Col. Seely, ex-War Minister, has gone with the Expeditionary Force. These names do not by any means exhaust the list. Almost everybody who could go has already gone or has volunteered, a splendid proof of the patriotic enthusiasm and solidarity of England at this hour.

Jaina Art.

The July number of the "Journal of Indian Art and Industry" by Dr. Ananda K. Coomarswamy, is devoted to Jaina Art, and contains fifteen full page plates. The illustrations are collected from different sources, and represent the various periods. At the outset Dr. Coomarswamy gives a brief but lucid account of the Jain religion in its bearing on Buddhism and Hinduism, following up with an account of Mahavira, the founder of Jainism. The note on "Aesthetics and Relationships of Jains Painting" is very illuminating. "The paintings," according to Dr. Coomarswamy, "are not only very important to the student of Indian iconography and archaeology, and as illustrating costumes, manners and customs, but are of equal or greater interest as being the oldest known Indian paintings on paper, and representing an almost unknown school of Indian art, based like Rajput paintings on old traditions." The book should prove of great interest to Jains and those who are interested in old Indian art, which has almost disappeared, or is fast disappearing.

Botanical Survey.

It would appear from the Annual Report of the Botanical Survey of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1913-14, which has just been issued, that the Econimist to the Government of Bombay and his staff were not able to devote much time to the work of Botanical Survey. Most of the Botanist's time was occupied, we are told, as usual in teaching and attending to work of an economic nature as detailed in the Administration Report for the year ending June 1914. Mr. H. M. Chibber, M. A., made a small collection of vegetable and flower seeds in Java, while Mr. H. P. Paranjpye, B. A., the Assistant Economic Botanist, collected bulbs of Arisaema at Khandalla and a few specimens of tree ferns in Ceylon. During the year under report 49 specimens of fungi were added to the Fungus Herbarium at the Poona Agricultural College by the Assistant Mycologist of the Department. Specimens of 18 fungi were sent to Dr. H. Sydow of Berlin to form a part of his "Fungi Exotici Exsicati" and four fascimiles of his collection were received in exchange from the Agricultural College. A systematic collection and enumeration of ferns and vascular cryptograms is stated to be a desideratum of the Department.

GREAT BATTLE STILL RAGING.

PERSISTENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

ENEMY REPULSED EVERY TIME

IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY ALLIES.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S APPRECIATION.

A descriptive statement from British Head-quarters covering the fighting from September 14th to September 17th states that the British detachments which had crossed the Aisne maintained their positions despite severe counter attacks. All German attacks failed. The British Guards' Brigade was attacked six times and the enemy was repulsed with heavy slaughter.

Field-Marshal French issued a special order of the day expressing his deep appreciation of the splendid behaviour of the British in the battle of the Aisne. He said that he was sure they only had to hold the ground which had been won for a little time longer, when the Allies would again be in full pursuit of a beaten enemy.

Three British cruisers, the Aboukir, the Hogue and Cressy were lost in the North Sea. The Aboukir was torpedoed, and the Hogue and Cressy standing by to save the crews were also torpedoed.

The Servians have defeated 150,000 Austrians on the Drina near Krupanj. The enemy was making a desperate attempt to penetrate into Servia, and thus prevent the Servians advancing on Bosnia. The Servian Army on the Drina was hastily reinforced, and gained a magnificent victory.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22, 6-35 p.m.

A Paris communique issued this afternoon says that in the Woevre district the enemy made violent attacks on the heights along the Meuse, but were repulsed.

Small German columns have crossed the frontier near Blamont.

On September 20th and 21st., we captured twenty supply motor cars, also a number of prisoners belonging especially to the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eigth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth German corps, the Bavarian Landwehr and various other reserve corps.

SITUATION EXCELLENT.

FRESH ALLIED FORCES ATTACKING.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 12-40 p.m.

The battle on the Aisne is still undecided. The Allies are gradually eating their way into the German position, in face of an appalling fire from the German heavy artillery. The intervening ground is marshy and intersected by canals, which hamper the infantry advance.

It is reported from Amiens that fresh allied forces are attacking from the west at St. Quentin, forming a turning movement and so relieving the frontal assault on entrenched positions, which is terribly costly.

This new army is probably not entirely French. It is believed to comprise a considerable cavalry force.

A British Major who has arrived in Paris from the front, says that the situation of the Allies is excellent, and has considerably improved during the past forty-eight hours.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

SPLENDID BAHAVIOUR OF THE BRITISH.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A Press Bureau statement issued to-night says that a further descriptive statement from British headquarters covering the fighting from the 14th to the 17th says, that the British detachments which had crossed the Aisne maintained their positions on Monday, the 14th, despite severe counter-attacks.

At dusk and during the night strong reinforcements crossed the river. In close co-operation with the French we maintained our positions and made good progress.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL

It rained heavily during the night. We found that the enemy had made strong defensive preparations. Consequently we continued to improve our entrenchments against the fiercest artillery fire.

The enemy on Tuesday maintained a continuous bombardment, their artillery including heavy guns from Maubeuge.

All German attacks failed, although in some places they were repeated. On six occasions the attack on the Guards Brigade was repulsed with heavy slaughter. Rain again fell in the evening.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

On Wednesday the enemy was less active, the battle being for the most part confined to an artillery duel. Our third division captured forty prisoners.

The situation on Thursday was little changed. German infantry attracked our extreme right but were repulsed with heavy loss, this time by field artillery.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S CONFIDENCE.

Field-Marshal French has issued a special order of the day expressing his deep appreciation of the splendid behaviour of the British in the battle of the Aisne, where the enemy was in a position of extraordinary strength.

He praises the gallantry of the troops in attacking the position and repulsing desperate counter-attacks. The Field Marshal says he is unable to find adequate words to express his admiration. He concludes by saying that the French armies are making good progress and says: "I am sure we have only to hold tenaciously the ground we have won for a short time longer, when the Allies will again be in full pursuit of a beaten enemy. The self-sacrificing devotion and splendid spirit of the British Army will carry all before it."

ALL ATTACKS REPULSED.

ENEMY FORCED TO GIVE GROUND.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 6-10 p.m.

A Communique issued this afternoon says that the Germans displayed certain activity along the whole front from the Oise to Woevre all yesterday without achieving any appreciable result.

Our left again forced the enemy to give ground.

The enemy between the Oise and the Aisne confined himself to a prolonged cannonade.

In the centre, between Rheims and Souain the Germans attempted the offensive but were repulsed. We made some progress between Souain and Argonne. The situation from the Argonne to the Meuse is unchanged.

GERMANS APPREHENSIVE.

STRONG ENTRENCHMENTS BEING BUILT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC STOPPED.

OSTEND, Sept. 22.

The Germans are strongly entrenching themselves from Wavre to Louvain and Wavre to Gemblouz. The Germans have stopped railway traffic, and are obviously clearing the lines as they are apprehensive of the result of the Battle on the Aisne

AUSTRIANS AGAIN BEATEN.

DESPERATE ATTACK BY 150,000 MEN REPULSED.

SERVIANS MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

NISH, Sept. 22.

The Servians have defeated 150,000 Austrians on the Drina near Krupanj. The enemy was making a desperate attempt to penetrate into Servia, and thus prevent the Servians advancing in Bosnia. The Servian army on the Drina was hastily reinforced, and gained a magnificent victory.

RUSSIANS PURSUING AUSTRIANS IN GALICIA.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Russians in pursuit of the Austrians in Galicia, inflicted important losses on the enemy.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY JAROSLAV FORTRESS.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTRE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22, 6-30 p.m.

The Russians have occupied Jaroslav fortress, a most important railway centre.

CANADA'S GREAT FORCE.

TEN THOUSAND MORE THAN WAS ASKED FOR.

VALCARTIER CAMP, (QUEBEC), Sept. 22.

Mr. Hughes, Minister for Defence, announced that Canada was sending ten thousand more men than Britain had asked for. The statement caused great rejoicing in camp.

The firing line will consist of 22,500 men, with nine thousand reserves, and 7,500 horses. The force includes the Patricia Regiment, Strathcona's Horse and the Canadian Dragoons, infantry and artillery, and also three hundred machine guns.

ANOTHER WIRELESS STATION DESTROYED.

NO GERMAN WIRELESS NOW IN PACIFIC.

SYDNEY, Sept. 22.

The wireless station at Nauru has been destroyed and the Union Jack hoisted. The German Government staff has been allowed to remain. All the German wireless in the Pacific has now been destroyed.

LORD JOHN HAMILTON.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

News has been received that Lord John Hanilta is alive and well.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

BLAMONT.—A French town on the Vezouze, 18 miles E. of Luneville, which is 20 miles S. E. of Nancy.

WAVRE.—A Belgian town, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels.

LOUVAIN.—A Belgian city, 19 miles by rail E. of Brussels.

GEMBLOUZ.—A Belgian town, 10 miles N. W. of Namur.

JEROSLAV.—A considerable town of Austrian Poland in Galicia, 18 miles N. of Przemysl.

AMIENS.—Capital of the dep. of Somme, 81 miles from Paris.

ST. QUENTIN.—A town in Aisne on the Somme, 95 miles N. E. of Paris and 35 south of Cambrai.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S SPLENDID WAR GIFTS.

£15,000 FOR PURCHASE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

In addition to the offer of £7,000 already accepted from the Maharaja Scindia for the purchase of motor cars for the war, His Highness has now made a further offer of £15,000 for the purchase of a motor transport in the field and also contributed £5,000 to the relief of Belgian sufferers.

THE NAVAL DISASTER.

HOW THE THREE SHIPS WERE SUNK.

ABOUKIR STRUCK FIRST

OTHERS TORPEDOED WHILE STANDING BY

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Press Bureau states that the three cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were lost in the North Sea. The Aboukir was torpedoed, and the Hogue and Cressy standing by to save the crew were also torpedo. A considerable number of the crews was saved by another warship division, destroyers, trawlers and boats.

LONDON, September 22, 4-40 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that German submarines save sunk H. M. cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue. It is reported that a portion of the crews have been saved.

This is the most serious loss yet sustained by the British Navy. All the three ships reported sunk are heavy cruisers of the pre-Dreadnought period, and are in the "F" class, having a displacement of 12,000 tons. The indicated horse power of this class of cruiser is 21,000, and they are built to run at a speed of 21 knots an hour. The Cressy has been in commission since 1899, and the other two since 1900.

The three vessels were part of the Seventh Cruiser Squadron (five ships) attached to the Third Fleet.

Their full complement was 100 officers and men, but it is evident from the Navy List that the Cressy and the Hogne were manned not by full but by unceleus crews.

Alexander P. Davidson was Captain of the Aboukir, and also in command of the group of ships of the Third Fleet; Walton C. G. Ruxton was Commander and James S. Parker, Walter B. Watkins Grubb and Jeremiah McCarthy Lieutenants.

Reginald A. Norton was Commander of the Hogue, and Richard B. Ward, Lieutenant.

The name of the Commander of the Cressy is not given in the Navy List, but Bernard N. Harvey was Lieutenant.

BRITISH CRUISER'S PRIZES.

ARMED MERCHANTMAN AND TWO COLLIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 6-30 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that on Sept. 12th a British cruiser operating in the North Atlantic captured the Hamburg-Amerika armed merchantman Spreewald; also two colliers with 6,000 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions for German Atlantic cruisers.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PRIZE VESSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 6-30 p.m.

The Press Bureau says that ninety-two German vessels have been captured since the outbreak of war. The Germans have captured twelve British vessels out of four thousand trading overseas.

EMDEN STILL AT LARGE.

SHELLS THROWN INTO MADRAS.

DAMAGE REPORTED SLIGHT.

We have received from the Censor, Simla, a telegram to the effect that late last night the Government of India received intelligence to the effect that a hostile cruiser, presumably the Emden, threw a few shells into Madras whilst passing. The damage is reported to be slight.

THE PEGASUS.

BROADSIDE GUNS DISABLED AT THE START,

FLAG SHOT AWAY BUT HELD UP BY MARINES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

All the broadside guns of the Pegasus were disabled in fifteen minutes, and then her fire ceased. After a lull of five minutes, the Koenigsberg re-opened fire for another quarter of an hour.

Her shooting was very accurate, first at nine thousand and afterwards at seven thousand yards. The Pegasus was unable to reply.

Nearly all the casualties occurred round the guns and on the upper deck. The Pegasus flag was shot away twice, but it was held up by marines.

Apparently little or no damage was done to the Koenigsberg.

THE EMDEN OFF MADRAS.

OIL TANKS BOMBARDED

S. S. CHUPRA DAMAGED.

MADRAS FORTS REPLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The following has been received from the Censor, Simla:—A hostile cruiser appeared off Madras harbour at 9-30 last night and started firing on the oil tanks. She set two alight. On our guns replying the cruiser ceased firing, put out her lights and steamed away. The whole acair lasting fifteen minutes only. Casualties were two Indians one a boy on a ship in the harbour killed. There is no panic or excitement in Madras and the attitude of the press and public is admirable.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22 (11 p.m.

Warship bombarding Madras Harbour. Fire replied to

MADRAS Sept. 23.

At about 9-20 p.m. last night the booming of guns was heard here lasting for about fifteen minutes, followed by two tanks of the Burmah Oil Company being ablaze. The inhabitants of the city living close to the beach understood that the Emden, the German cruiser which created havoc recently in the Bay, had attempted to bombard this port.

No information can be had as to the damage if any. In the fort, the fire in the tanks has not yet been extinguished.

A JOURNALISTIC IMPRESSION.

LATER.

A member of the "Madras Mail" which has its offices situated very close to the beach, who was coming to the office at 9 p.m. gives the following as his impression of the incident:—

I was coming down to office, having left my bungalow at 9 p.m. At the Law College corner, at about 9-20 p.m. as far as I can calculate, I saw a glare in the sky that I recognised at once as the working of a search light.

I immediately stopped the carriage and jumped out and told the driver to put it in one of the small side streets leading into George Town off the Esplanade, while I went ahead and made enquiries.

I had barely got as far as Messrs. Spencer and Company's premises when I heard the first shot fired; followed quickly by another almost immediately after.

A COLUMN OF FLAME.

I saw a column of flame spring into the sky. Two men in a rickshaw passed me going backward and decided to follow them. I turned back for a moment to tell my carriage driver to wait for me, but I saw the carriage disappearing at a mad gallop in the distance.

I sprinted down the Esplanade for the beach and as I did so, I could hear the cannonading going on and one shot at least hurtling overhead.

Almost immediately there was the "Pang" of a tense wire struck by a solid body and just beside me fell the glowing fragment of a shell that had struck the overhead wire of the tramway. Opposite the Chartered Bank I heard the fall of some pieces of masonry and remember wondering whether the bank had been hit.

I reached the beach shortly after and taking cover among some casuarinas watched the Emden. Her masts and fighting top were distinctly visible above the flare of the search light. I heard some more reports. One I saw came from the Emden. The others I judged were from the shore either from the harbour or from the port. At any rate the Emden's searchlight went out almost immediately. I waited sometime longer but nothing further happened, so I made my way along the first beach where the crowd was beginning to thicken.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MADRAS Sept. 23.

The German cruiser Emden which has been creating such havoc among the merchant shipping at the mouth of the Hooghly and on the Burma coast is still at large in the Bay of Bengal as the citizens of Madras know to their cost, for she visited Madras between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, stood in the offing to the south-east of the harbour within range of the beach and proceeded to bombard the port.

One of the very first shots set the petrol tanks belonging to the Burma Oil Company on fire. The oil in the tank immediately blazed up rendering the sea face of the town as brilliant as day, aiding probably in the subsequent short sharp cannonade that took place. But this was hardly necessary as the Emden was using a particularly brilliant searchlight under which every detail of the sea face was distinctly visible.

MASTER OF A HANSA LINER.

The lighthouse was working as usual. One of the cruiser's officers is a master of a Hansa Liner which calls at all the Bay ports including Madras. The call was paid early enough to find the shore lights all ablaze, the trams working and all the business of the town usual at that time of night, going on as usual.

As far as can be made out from personal observation and from information received, she fired the guns of both broadsides before she extinguished her search-light, in response, we believe, to return fire and vanished silently in the darkness with all her lights extinguished.

After her search-light was put out all trace of the vessel was lost. It is expected, however, that she steamed away to the south

TOWN FIRED ON.

After the petrol tanks were set on fire the Emden directed her fire towards the town and the Central Telegraph Office facade [illegible] signs of being struck by a shell, [illegible] all we are informed by our night Another [illegible] ricochetted off the new staff, either hit or [illegible] of India for premises of the National Bank [illegible] fragments of shell were strewn over the second line beach and in the open spaces the "Madras Mail" office and the old Bank of Burma premises, the only occupants of which just now are Mr. and Mrs. O. Wynne Cole who had an unpleasant experience when fragments of shell spattered up against the upper storey of their premises and even entered the drawing-room.

The worst damage, however, as far as we can ascertain at present, was done to one of the new Port Trust bungalows, built opposite the Light House Battery, which was hit by two shells and badly damaged both as to the walls and roof. This looks very much as if the fire had been directed at the light house.

No information is available as to the damage, if any done, in the Fort or whether the fire was directed there at all. It is impossible also at the time of writing this report, to ascertain the extent of loss of life if any. We have been informed on reliable authority that two of the watchmen on duty at the Burma Oil Company's petroleum tanks were badly wounded and that one died shortly afterwards at the General Hospital.

PEOPLE NOT SCARED.

An extraordinary circumstance in connection with the whole affair was the way which the people of Madras, especially of George Town, treated the affair. One would have thought that the moment they heard the cannonading commence they would have taken shelter in their houses or wherever they could, but the reverse was the case.

In less time than it takes to describe it almost all the residents, not only of George Town, but of the suburbs further inland, were hurrying down to the beach in every possible way that they could in motor cars, carriages, motor-cycles, cycles etc., once they realised what had taken place, and for a couple of hours afterwards crowds of excited people were busy hurrying to and from trying to glean information and discussing the situation.

POLICE CONSTABLE KILLED.

An Indian police constable on duty in the harbour was hit by a shell that had apparently passed through a barrel of tar judging by the way he was spattered with the stuff. His body was seen floating in the harbour by Messrs. Harman, Kelly and Hawkins who commandered a boat from the Madras Sailing Club and brought the corpse of the constable ashore.

These gentlemen state that the Madras Sailing Club house has been wrecked that many of the railway wagons in the Beach Yard were riddled with shots.

It is stated that the cannonade of the Emden was silenced by three shots, one of which fell short, another went high and the third caused the Emden to douse her search light. The disinfecting shed in the harbour had a shot-hole through both walls, which seems to show that the projectile was fired from the north, it is possible therefore that this was done by the first shot which fell short.

OIL TANKS THE OBJECTIVE.

Authentic information gathered this morning shows that the first two shells fired struck the B. I. S. N. s. s. Chupra. She was moored in the harbour exactly in line with the petrol tanks and it is probable that it was not the Emden's idea to attack the shipping but to concentrate her efforts on the oil tanks. The impression evidently being that all the tanks on the foreshore would thus be set in flame and cause incalculable damage to the whole city.

CADET MITCHELL KILLED: 8 OFFICERS WOUNDED.

The Chupra was apparently struck while the Emden was range finding. The first shot resulted in the death of Cadet Mitchell and eight officers were wounded. A second shell struck the Chupra shortly afterwards but no serious damage was done.

An inquest over the body of Cadet Mitchell was held by Mr. C. R. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner of Police this morning. The other vessels in the harbour suffered no damage. One of them landed all her Indian crew this morning leaving only the European officers on board.

The petrol magazine was saved though it is situated within a very short distance from the two petrolium tanks which are still ablaze. A fire engine has been playing on the magazine all night to keep it and its surroundings as damp and cool as possible. At the same time some 60 to 80 European gentlemen gave considerable assistance to the [illegible] in removing drums of petrol from the petrol store with the result that a very large stock was carted off from the place.

A shell passed over the house of Mr. Saunders in Casamajors Road Egmore and struck Mr. Boyson's bungalow opposite causing severe damage. Three shells passed over the General Hospital terrace whereon most of the nursing staff were standing at the time.

HOSPITAL NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

It was a little after 9-30 p.m. when the Matron Miss Jessop and a number of nurses heard a noise like the smash-up of a motor-car. They went on the terrace immediately and saw the shells whistling overhead. They were also able to see the Emden silhouetted against the sky about a mile outside the harbour directing her searchlights on the city. A few minutes later Miss Jessop went down

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE EMDEN OFF MADRAS.

(*Continued from Page 7.*)

and visited all the wards and ascertained that there was no kind of alarm whatsoever among the patients.

This morning the head of an explosive projectile which had struck the verandah of the surgical sheds was dispersed in the hospital compound. Evidently the shell had burst somewhere near the Medical College playground. The projectile after touching the verandah of the sheds had ricochetted and struck against one of the tatties. The projectile weighed about 8 lbs. and the following was marked on it "K 1912 Following was marked on it "K 1912 11-4794" There are three patients in the General Hospital suffering from shell wounds. Of these Mr. Wheeler is one. He is an officer on board the s. s. Chupra. His injuries are extensive but he is improving. The other patients are Abdul Gaffoor and Ennus Sahib, the former a watchman in Messrs. Binny and Company Shipping Offices and the latter a lascar belonging to the Chupra. Ennus Sahib's injuries are of a serious nature while Abdul Gaffoor is only slightly injured.

Colonel W. Molesworth I.M.S., senior medical officer interviewed by one of our staff stated that in his opinion the shells had been aimed at the central station and one of them had burst within a couple of hundred yards of the hospital.

HOW THE CHUPRA WAS HIT

A representative of the "Madras Mail" went on board the Chupra this afternoon and by the courtesy of the Captain and the Chief Officer, was afforded an opportunity of inspecting the damage done to the vessel.

At about 9-40 p.m. according to their story, the crew were startled by two shots which came from the Emden. The first the bulwark, burst up the steampipe casings and damaged some of the rigging and pipes causing considerable wreckage. The splinters went through the window into the Captain's cabin and the Captain subsequently on examination found several small pieces of lyddite inside his cabin.

The second shell came amidships, went right through the bunker hatch and burst right in the midst of five young cadets who were standing together having a little conversation prior to retiring to bed. Their names were Doyle, Ridout, Fletcher, Wheeler and Collins.

CADET FLETCHER'S (?) DEATH.

Of these Joseph Saul Fletcher, aged 17, received no fewer than fourteen wounds and died on the spot. Cadet Wheeler was seriously wounded and had to be ren to the General Hospital, The other three cadets as well as one or two others of the crew slightly wounded. Fragments of this same shell also pierced some of the cabins particularly that of the ships doctor, a Bengalee, whose matress was completely shattered to pieces The body of the dead cadet was removed to the northern Range Deputy Commissioner's Office and will be interred this evening.

It seems to be the opinion of those who our representative met on board that the Chupra was not the direct objective of the Emden and that she was hit while the cruiser was attempting to find the range for the oil tanks.

THE MORNING AFTER.

This morning Sir Francis Spring went over the whole of the Port Trust foreshore area inspecting the damage to the harbour property caused by the Emden. Four out of the five new staff quarters near the timber yard opposite the light-house battery were found to be badly damaged. They were full of men, women and children but fortunately nobody was hurt though in each house one or two shells exploded within. The disinfection shed has been pierced by one or two shells which exploded inside building.

The Sailing Club has been very badly knocked about and is more or less a wreck. Several shells also burst in the Port Trust workshop where a number of men were busy working the whole night. The whole of the damage within the Port Trust premises occurred south of the General Hospital office and is estimated to be under Rs. 5,000.

THE WOUNDED.

Mr. F. Dewsbury, Registrar of the Madras University, informs us that a shell passed over his house in Haddows Road and fell into the compound of Mr. Mole's house. It did not explode and this morning one shot from the Emden also pierced the liquid fuel tank of the Anglo-Persian Company which is situated to the east of the Burma Oil Company's tanks and nearer to the sea and made a huge gap in it but fortunately the tank was empty.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY'S MANAGERS' STORY.

MADRAS, Sept. 23, 10 a.m.

Mr. C. L. Ellis, manager Burmah Oil Company's installation on the beach, interviewed gave the following story:—

He was in his bungalow about 9-20 p.m. last night when he heard a report and a shell dropped in the bedroom where he was at the time and drove right through the floor.

He rushed downstairs immediately and met his wife running up and took his family in the open. While running down he saw from his verandah the Emden broadside to the shore with two powerful search-lights playing directly on the installation.

As soon as he came down he heard the second shot and knew at once that it had struck the fuel oil tank and went through her clean

As his family was running through the compound and as they had reached a point opposite No. 3 tank he distinctly saw a shell drop right on the tank and heard it explode inside and then saw the tank perforated and the oil burst into flames.

EXPLODING SHELLS.

A few seconds after another shell, the fourth, struck No. 2 tank alongside and set her on fire. He took the family out of the installation compound when a fifth shell came over and struck the time (sic) office of the installation just missing the fleeing family and struck the Durwan (watchman) killing him on the spot.

While the family was hurrying down the road another shell dropped in the centre of the road and burst, damaging the Port Trust wall. Just as the party had got near Mr. Chaunci's house another shell struck this house and the family were assisted into rickshaws by men of the Dublin Fusiliers and other lads who were along with them.

TANKS IN FULL BLAZE.

Mr. Ellis was in the installation with a friend Mr. Llynn and a few others came to his assistance. Mr. Ellis started the fire service engine and pump when Mr. Cooper and Mr. Buss of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., arrived and found that pumping operations were useless as the tanks were in a blaze and no one could get anywhere near them. Mr. Hazells, assistant manager, and Mr. Hunter rendered valuable service. In the meantime the Emden ceased fire.

We learn further that after the Emden had done bombarding she steamed up opposite the Fort and fired two shots over it. The light house in the Fort was put out immediately.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HARBOUR.

MADRAS, Sept. 23, 2-45 p.m.

Captain C. H. Hoxley of the s.s. Chingwara, interviewed said that the vessels in harbour last night were the Zaida, Captain Glen Dennin; Catherine Apcar, Capt. Maclean Ferguson; the Chupra, Captain Morrison and the Chingwara, Captain C. H. Hoxley.

On hearing the first shot from the Emden most of the vessels in the harbour, said Capt. Hoxley, stopped their dynamos and put out all light, lowered life boats and sent on shore all their Asiatics to put them out of harm's way, while the captains, officers, and engineers remained on board the steamers. Captain Hoxley remarked that the Indian crew did not give way to panic but behaved admirably in carrying out the orders issued. The officers of the Chingwara while lowering their life boats, saw the Chupra hit by a shell from the Emden.

OIL COMPANY'S DAMAGE.

MADRAS, Sept. 23, 2-20 p.m.

The extent of damage done to the Burmah Oil Company's property is Rs. 3½ lakhs. This is fully covered by insurance but as the policy is taken out by the firm's British office it is not yet known here whether war risks are included.

MADRAS, Sept. 23 6-20 p.m.

The fire at the Madras oil tanks which were bombarded by the Emden last night has been extinguished. The Burma Oil Company's installation lies to the north of the town of Madras and is an easy mark from the sea. It consists of six tanks, two of which were set alight and one damaged. The largest had a capacity of 2,500 tons which if filled would contain two lakhs of rupees worth of oil. It was probably not full since the docks have been depleted by stoppage of traffic from Burma. Damage done has been slight, a change of wind fortunately saving the petrol stored at a little distance away. The Emden being so careful not to risk the lives of non-combatants during her expedition that it is probable that the oil tanks were directed as targets not because a maximum of damage was possible in a minimum time but also because they are beyond the city's limits thereby outside the populated areas. The damage done to the vessels in the harbour was slight.

PONDICHERRY SAFE.

MADRAS, Sept. 23, 1-15 p.m.

Messrs. Best and Co. have received a message from Pondicherry stating that Pondicherry is safe. The Emden appeared off Pondicherry quite close to the shore early this morning and steamed out. She did not open fire. She was steaming in a southerly direction.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

MADRAS, Sept. 23, 4 p m.

A further investigation to-day showed the damage done by the shells that fell near the B. O. C. Installation, and the houses adjoining. The roofs of both the tanks were blown clean off and all the corrugated iron work has been more or less riddled. The tank containing fuel oil has two large gaping apertures in it. The two oil tanks that are on fire have sagged in and the fire will in all probability die out this evening.

The house in which Mr. Ellis, the manager, lives is irretrievably damaged. Shells have ripped up the road here and there and the disinfecting shed and other buildings aid not escape being damaged.

The house in which Mr. Chance lives is shared by a Mr. Stakes and the gentlemen with their families had a very narrow escape. The little daughter of Mr. Chance sustained a small scratch under the eye.

Mr. Lord of the Harbour Trust lives in the house next door to that of Mr. Chance and more than one shell damaged the building. Mr. Lord and his mother and sisters ran downstairs and waited under the balcony till the firing ceased and then left the place for the night.

A BEDROOM DAMAGED.

Mr. Robinson, who lives next to Mr. Lord, had his bedroom damaged by a shell which destroyed a deal of property. An unexploded shell was picked up in the Post Office stable, in Chulai. A shell fell in Sattanar K Naicken Street behind the Chulai Mill but does not seem to have done any damage. Another shell fell on Sydenham's Road inside the timber depot. This also does not seem to have done any damage.

In Ventachalla Modelly Street, a shell seems to have done a little bit of damage to one of the small houses. In Vepery, in No. 2 Maddox Street, a shell fell and pierced five walls causing a deal of damage.

The shell though it pierced the walls did not explode and was picked up by a plucky man. Several telegraph and Telephone wires were broken last night and were being repaired to-day.

The police were on duty all night and kept the petrol shell cool by pumping water on it. This shed is only 100 yards away from one of the burning tanks and should the shed have taken fire, it would have exploded and caused a greater conflagration.

The "Madras Mail" says the Emden's visit did not find the defenders unprepared.

MADRAS BATTERIES REPLY.

The cruiser passed Madras at a speed of about 15 knots and fired in all, from 20 to 25 shots. The guns came into action promptly firing three shots in all. Of these the first passed over the warship and the next two exploded close to her. She was evidently quite unaware of the presence of such heavy guns and immediately extinguished all lights and disappeared to the south. The absence of a search-light as part of the harbour defences has been the cause of a good deal of adverse comment.

JAPANESE CRUISER IN PURSUIT.

The Japanese cruiser Shikuma, speed twenty-six knots, put into Colombo harbour on Tuesday.

It is thought that the Shikuma is now in pursuit and news of the end of the Emden may come at any hour.

MADRAS, Sept. 22. (11 p.m.).

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

His Excellency will leave Ootacamund for Madras to-morrow reaching there on the early morning of Friday the 25th instant. Sir Harold Stuart and the Chief Secretary will probably be returning to Madras wis his Excellency.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

DISCREDITED BY BERLIN NEWSPAPER

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables as follows:—

The "Norddeutsche Zeitung" characterises the reports of peace talked by the German Ambassador at Washington as part of a campaign of lies.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

News received in Rome from Germany indicates that the situation is becoming critical owing to unemployment and high prices. No grain is now obtainable through Holland as all sent there must be consigned to the Dutch Government which undertakes that none shall reach the belligerents.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent states that raw cotton in Berlin is now quoted at eight pence. Petroleum which is usually obtained from Russia, Rumania, Galicia, and America is likely to be scarce.

SCORTAGE O PETROL.

It is reported from another source that aeroplanes no longer hover over our lines because of shortage of petrol.

LATE KHAN SAHEB DORABJI BOOTEE

MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN UNVEILED AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

A large gathering of Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans assembled this evening opposite the Napier Hotel to witness the unveiling by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, of the memorial fountain to the late Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee. The fountain which is of stone, stands on the side of the road just in front of the Napier Hotel.

Khan Bahadur S. C. Daver, one of the Secretaries of the Committee appointed to collect subscriptions, in opening the proceedings, gave a short synopsis of the late Khan Saheb D. D. Bootee's life. He was, said the speaker, Honorary First Class Magistrate for 20 years and was Vice-President and Chairman of the suburban Municipality for 25 years. He acted for some years as a member of the Cantonment Committee, was appointed by Government a visitor of the Yerrowda Reformatory, the Central Prison, the Leper Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum, and other institutions in Poona and in commercial life was a director of the Reay Paper Mills, the Deccan Bank and the Napier Hotel Company. It was in order worthily to commemorate these many activities of his life that it was decided to perpetuate Mr. Bootee's momery in a suitable manner.

SIR COWASJI'S SPEECH.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir in requesting Sir R. Lamb to unveil the memorial said:—

Sir Richard Lamb, Ladies and Gentlemen. As Chairman of the Committee, in requesting you to perform the opening ceremony of the Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee Memorial, I would like to touch upon a few points of the social side of the Khan Saheb's life while Khan Bahadur Davar has dwelt upon his many activities in public. Many of us had known the late Khan Saheb for many years and learnt to admire and love him for his many qualities of head and heart. He was a charming companion with one of the most obliging natures, it has been my privilege to know. I am not exaggerating when I say that I believe he has not left an enemy behind him. To ask him to help in any useful object was to know that it was done. I feel sure you will thoroughly realise how deserving he was of the memorial in the city of his birth, which, I trust, will serve as an incentive to future generations to follow in his footsteps and serve their city and their country with that loyalty and energy which characterised all the actions of the late lamented Khan Saheb. I cannot conclude, without thanking Major Leslie, the Cantonment Committe and the military authorities for having given us a site and Mr Rustomjee Byramji Jeejeebhoy and Khan Bahadur Meherjibhoy Dastoor for the great help they gave the Committee. I have now to request you, Sir, to do us the honour of performing the opening ceremoney and to hand over to the Cantonment authorities this memorial.

After performing the unveiling ceremony, Sir Richard Lamb said that it was not necessary after what had already been said for him to mention the numerous activities of the late Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee. It would suffice if he said that the deceased gentleman gave his assistance to Government and public bodies regardless of his own pleasure. In all notices he had read of the late Khan Saheb he found that the chief quality that had distinguished him was his strict integrity. He hoped that the fountain erected to his memory would be both usefol and ornmental. Dr. Sir Ramkhishna Bhandarkar proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Richard Lamb which was seconded by Sardar Nowrojee Padhrmjee.

THE MYSTERY OF LILLE

AN ABANDONMENT AND A RETURN.

SPASMODIC FIGHTING IN NORTH FRANCE.

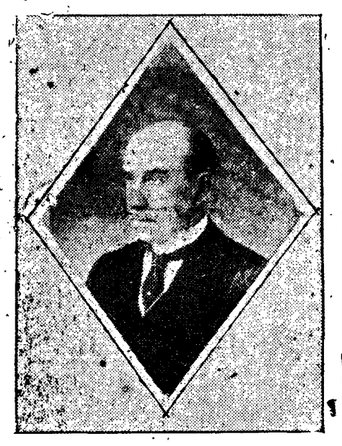
Mr. Percy J. Philip, the "Daily News" special correspondent wired as follows on Aug. 28:—

It is ten o'clock of a wet, cold evening in mid-August. The little busy town of Tourcoing is shut up and everyone abed. No cafes are open and no one stirs in the streets. It is impossible to think that not ten miles away the fringes of the mightiest armies of all times are battling, and that for mile upon mile from here to Belfort all along the frontier hundreds of thousands of men are waiting for the signal to begin or are engaged in the death struggle of a great ambition. Tourcoing is on the perilous edge of the world's melting pot.

News of how the battle goes must reach you from official sources; here it is impossible to grasp even its outline and reports are only partial. Even as I write the situation may be changing, for this vast business moves quickly, and it may be days before this message reaches you.

On Sunday last Tourcoing itself, to which I came in a cabriolet drawn over many miles of pave by an ancient horse, was very near the centre of the storm, and places I have passed through to-day—Courtrai, Roubaix, and far-off Snaeskerke, near Ostend, which

SIR JOHN WALLIS.



Who is likely to be appointed Chief Justice of Madras.

are now peaceful—rang with the din of galloping Uhlans only a day or so ago.

TO LILLE.

Of all, the history of Lille within the last three days is most amazing. This morning in Ostend I heard that it was occupied by force, and did not credit the story, but came here to see for myself. On my way in a small local paper I found the Mayor's announcement that Lille was made an open town. All the military had gone and all the civic dignitaries. There were no trains, I learned, no telephones, no telegraphs, no treasure in the banks, no posts. The town was completely isolated. I pushed on. Surely, I thought, at Lille one will see something.

Then I heard, and this was true, that fierce engagements had been fought to-day at Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes, to the south of the city, twelve and thirty kilometres district. Last Sunday I knew Cysoing and Bouvines were the scenes of terrible combats. Tournai, twenty-seven kilometres distant, was the centre of the German force. I expected that the Germans had marched into Lille last evening, and when I passed through Roubaix—where wandering bands of Uhlans come and go, and near which report said four civilians were killed this morning—there seemed no doubt but that the city was in occupation by the enemy.

Not so, however. When I arrived at Lille I found that the Mayor had returned; General Herment, commandant of the forces, had returned; the trains, the telephones, the telegraphs were all in working order, after twenty-four hours silence, and to-night troops were expected. What does it all mean? In England you may know when this dispatch reaches you. To me here in this quiet little place the only possible interpretation would seem to be that the allied armies have begun to move forward victoriously.

But this belief is difficult. If you will look at the map you will find that Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes, where advantages are reported, are south-west of Cysoing, the scene of Sunday's battle. That means that the Germans have advanced, and that they have advanced, too, well to the west, along the front of the original line of the Allies' position, at least here in the north. Then why does Lille resume its civic life? And what of the allied armies to the south and east at Mons and Charleroi?

The whole thing is too great a Chinese puzzle to be pieced together here, but in the cafe down below, an hour since, a score of men were trying hard to make their pictures fit, and so, I think, must everyone be doing over in England.

To their difficulties must be added those of working out the plan along the southern frontier, in Servia, in Russia, and in Antwerp and Malines, of which I hope to be in time to send the latest news to-morrow morning.

A GENEROUS UHLAN.

It is as much as can be done to tell how war has touched the country. Here on the French frontier I spoke with a woman to-day, who told me placidly, as she served my lunch, that four Germans had been killed just over there outside the town three days ago. She jerked her thumb in the direction and passed the incident as if it was an everday occurrence, but she wished to know how far the Russians had advanced.

From another place, Templeuve, in Belgium, only a very few miles away, there comes a story of a man and woman working in the fields, who saw three soldiers riding towards them. At first they took no notice, but when the men approached they found they were three Uhlans. The men dismounted and politely asked for food, then shared the pesants' frugal dinner. One took their little son up on his knee and played with him, and with his fingers signed that he himself had four children at home. When they had eaten, their sergeant offered 20 francs in payment, and, when that was refused, gave five francs to the child and rode away, saying, "Nous pas mechants."

These wandering patrols of Uhlans are a puzzle in themselves. To-day I went from Ostend to Courtrai by train, some sixty kilometres, through absolutely peaceful country. Yet yesterday nearly 150 Uhlans fought at Snaeskerke, near Ostend, a score and more of miles from any base. Why they came there, what their object was, and where they went is a complete mystery.

MEANING OF NAMUR.

To-day I heard for the first time out of England the news that Namur had been evacuated. The Belgian papers are still talking of its gallant resistance, for too great a show was made at first of its defence for the evacuation, if it is a face, to be palatable to the people; but the explanation that it forms no integral part of the French line of defence must be accepted.

To-day, in the quiet corner of the country between Roulers and Ypres, Thourout and Courtrai, and, I understand, at Dunkirk, almost the entire rolling stock of the Belgian State railways has been collected Its position has always been a quite unfailing guide in the campaign. At first the engines filled the yards round Brussels; then when Louvain was given up I found them at Ghent and Bruges. When the Germans threatened these the hundreds of engines were moved further west to Ostend, and at last to the safe places I have mentioned. I do not believe that Belgium has let a score of trains fall into the Germans' hands. It is an interesting sidelight on a modern war.

THE GERMAN TOAST IN LONDON.

"DEATH TO ENGLAND".

There are public places in London at which toasts directed against the welfare of the British realm are drunk night after night by the enemies in our midst, writes "The Standard."

Frequently these have caused scenes of disorder, when disgusted Britons have shown their resentment of the proceedings by violently sweeping the glasses and crockery from the tables where the boastful enemies were sitting, and by well-placed blows from vigorous fists. But usually the patriotic Britons have been regarded as the aggressors, and their fate has been ejectment and threat of prosecution. The proprietors of the places, who are alien in name and practice, have never carried their threats to prosecute into effect, and generally have thought it wise themselves to bear the cost of broken furniture and glassware.

On Saturday, Aug. 22, a party of Germans were seated at a table in a restaurant in Leicester-square. They were drinking lager beer freely, and as they began each fresh glassful solemnly touched glasses and said, "Health to the Kaiser; success to the Germans; to England, death and damnation." Englishmen listened with anger and disgust, and at last an elderly man walked up to the table, swept glasses and beer to the floor with a heavy walking-stick, and administered a good thrashing to some of the company.

THE GERMANS RUN AWAY.

The Germans picked up their hats and bolted to avoid further punishment. They forgot to pay for the beer which they had consumed, and as the Englishman who had put them to flight refused to pay for the damage the proprietor had to bear the double loss himself.

At another and perhaps better-known resort in Coventry-street, where several groups of foreigners were drinking the Kaiser's health, something of a riot resulted. A party of Englishmen raided the tables and a strenuous free fight was soon in full swing. Fists, walking sticks, and umbrellas were used as weapons, and electric light globes, glasses, and chairs were smashed to atoms. The Germans got very much the worst of it, and were only delivered when the manager of the place and several waiters intervened and requested the Englishmen to leave.

The victors made no protest against their ejection, only remarking that they would never again visit places in which open demonstrations against the British Crown were tolerated.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 180—B 8

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. 180—A 8

LIGHTS OUT FOR 1600 MILES.

THE THRILLING VOYAGE.

HOW ENGLISH COASTS ARE GUARDED.

Mr. Fred Trussell's experience on his voyage home from Mogador in the Royal Mail steam packet Agadir is about as thrilling an adventure as most people can hope to enjoy even in these stirring times, says "The Standard". He is, as most London playgoers know, the manager of the London Hippodrome, and about a fortnight before the beginning of the trouble started on a long sea voyage.

"But the story I want to tell you," said Mr. Trussell last night (Aug. 25), "all happened on my return voyage home. After leaving Mogador we heard by wireless that England had declared war against Germany and you can imagine the effect it had upon us all.

PRIZE OF WAR.

"We reached Las Palmas in beautiful weather, and round 15 German trading ships, all prizes of war, in the harbour guarded by British cruisers. These ships, we heard, together with 18 others in Teneriffe, and eight or ten in Madeira, had been caught like so many rats in a trap. They had sailed into port for victualling and coaling purposes, all unaware of what was going to happen to them. Well, we continued our voyage a spectre ship, with all speed northwards, and struck very dirty weather, which did not add to our happiness. On the fifth day after leaving Mogador we arrived in the Bay of Biscay, and then the real fun began. All day long was a succession of shocks, war vessels being constantly seen and our wireless continually receiving questions. We again tapped a German cruiser's message, but were baffled by the code. On Saturday (August 15) we turned the corner off Ushant, and then things came along very quickly.

"First we were circled and then interrogated by a small French cruiser. Three big battleships and a cruiser approached, divided, and disappeared over the horizon north and south. Then a great battleship came steaming towards us. As she drew nearer there was no means of discovering her nationality, for her flag, if she flew one, was right aft, and owing to her position in relation to our own ship we could see no distinguishing mark. As she came closer she signalled asking who we were, what were our passengers and our cargo. Eventually she stopped, and up ran the signal 'We are going to board you!' At this point, when our imaginations were at fever heat, she swung round slightly, and we saw she was flying the French flag!

A FRENCH PERMIT.

"Our pent-up feelings broke loose, and we cheered lustily as we watched a boat being lowered and twelve sailors in cork jackets taking the oars, with two officers in the stern. The officers came aboard, and shortly after a message came to me from the captain asking if I would act as interpreter. I was only too delighted, of course, to assist at such an historical occasion as the boarding of a British mail boat by French naval officers on the high seas. A complete examination was then made by the polite Frenchmen of our passengers and cargo lists the papers of our ship outward and homeward bound, and the names of the ports at which we had touched. We then went back to the captain's cabin, where over a bottle of champagne we drank to the French President and to our King.

"When we returned to the deck we found international amenities had not been confined to the cabin, for passengers had been busy with the French sailors who had been showered with cigarettes and tobacco. The French lieutenant signed our log-book, and he and his men pulled back to the man-of-war while the 'Marseillaise' was being sung by our entire ship's company. The Frenchmen responded with hearty cheers. Presently the battleship hoisted the signal, 'You may proceed,' followed by a further message: 'We wish you a prosperous, safe voyage,' to which we replied: 'Thank you, very much; Good-bye.' I wonder if ever before an English vessel was given safe conduct in mid-ocean by a French man-of-war! We proceeded on our way with a safe permit into an English port given to us by a foreign Power!

THE WATCH ON THE COAST.

"As we entered the Channel we were passed along from one warship to another—first French ships challenging us, then English ones. Just before dark on Saturday (15th) we sighted the English coast, and at the same time received a wireless message from the Admiralty telling us to bring up in Cawsand Harbour. As dark fell a tremendous sight met our view. Everywhere the eye could rest, at apparently intervals of yards searchlights sweept every inch of the sea. It was simply dazzling, and it appeared to make navigation almost impossible. On this evening, for the first time in nine days, we lit our port, starboard, and mast headlights. Great excitement prevailed when we were finally shown an anchorage by a naval officer who came alongside. Thanking our lucky stars that we were, as we thought, at the end of our adventures, we went to bed, only to be aroused at two o'clock in the morning by a hail from a Government ship alongside: 'You must shift your vessel at once; you are anchored within the line of fire!' As we were entirely unaware of the state of things ashore, we thought a bombardment was imminent! The donkey engines were put to work to raise the anchors, and we moved on to a safer position to which we were directed. At daybreak the authorities removed our wireless and all its connections, and we set sail up the English Channel under conditions which, I believe, have never before been matched in the history of this or any other country.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

TROOPS ON THE MAIDAN.

UNSATISFACTORY SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"The presence of the large number of troops in Bombay during the last few weeks has emphasised the insanitary conditions of the temporary arrangements which have to be made for them. It is not possible to keep in a clean and sanitary condition the numerous temporary latrines and bathing places that have to be put up. Although the present occasion for the encampment of troops is altogether exceptional yet on many other occasions it has been necessary to encamp troops temporarily on the open places in the city. Apart from the danger to the troops themselves from these insanitary arrangements they constitute a real menace to the health of the city in general. The two open spaces most generally used for the troops are the Cooperage and the Marine Lines maidan. The former it is easy to drain properly owing to the fact that a drain has been put down for the Government Central Press. The Marine Lines maidan, however, has at present no means of drainage and it is necessary that this should be provided because the temporary latrines if put near the bungalows are a source of danger to them, and if put on the side of the road are liable to be a public nuisance. I have the honour, therefore, to submit a plan showing the existing sewer and the sewer proposed to be constructed for the maidan. The estimates amount to Rs. 14,202. If the work is sanctioned it will be carried out departmentally. The cost will be met from the surplus cash balance."

It was resolved to forward the letter to Government recommending the sanction prayed for, and the Commissioner be requested to ascertain whether half of the cost would be defrayed by Government or the military authorities.

THE SLAUGHTER OF PIGS.

In August last the Committee had asked for a report from the Commissioner on a letter from Mr. N. E. Master complaining of the nuisance caused by the slaughter of pigs at the Hog market at Lohar Street, and requesting the early completion of the new slaughter house at Arthur Road.

In reporting on the letter, the Commissioner said:—

"The completion of the new slaughter House has been somewhat delayed on account of the inability, due to the monsoon, of the contractors to obtain the required quality of stone. The contractors are now pushing on with the work and it is hoped that the building will be completed by about the end of October next, when the slaughter of pigs at Lohar Street will cease. Mr. N. E. Master in his letter of 15th May 1914, suggests that after the slaughter of pigs is transferred to Arthur Road, the present market should not be used for the sale of pork and that the market should be shifted to a site in Dhaswady Lane. This is situated in a crowded residential locality and the Health Officer reports that from many points of view it is worse than the existing site. Moreover the Pork Market in Lohar Street is of very old standing, and there is no reason why because Mr. Master complains of its propinquity, it should be passed on to some one else. If private citizens are allowed to indulge in this amusement of "Beggar my neighbour," there will be little permanence about any Municipal Institution."

The matter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the petitioner be informed in terms of the Commissioner's reports.

LIGHTING AT DANA BUNDER.

In May last, the Committee had asked for a report from the Commissioner on a letter from the rate-payers and residents of Dana Bunder complaining of the inadequate lighting arrangements at Dana Bunder and of the condition of the roads in the locality. The Commissioner, in his report, stated:—

"The Petitioners refer to the lanes to the east of the G. I. P. Railway between the Musjid Siding and Carnac Bridge. These lanes belong to the Municipality and are lighted with kerosine oil lamps placed at the standard distance of 100 feet. There are still several important streets in the City the lighting of which has to be improved and the lanes in question will be dealt with in their turn after the acquisition of properties and streets on the east of their main line has been completed by the G. I. P. Railway Company in connection with the overhead railway. Moreover the work in these streets is chiefly carried out in the day. The traffic at night is not heavy. As regards the condition of the roads in this section, I have the honour to state that it is undoubtedly bad on account of the heavy nature of the traffic passing along the roads which serve a great number of godowns. The Executive Engineer will attend to these roads when sufficient labour has been obtained to repair more important roads. The footpaths are receiving sufficient attention."

The matter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that a reply be given to the petitioners in terms of the Commissioner's report.

TRAFFIC OVER BRIDGES.

A report was also asked from the Commissioner in August last, on a letter from Mr. Navroj Hormasji Katrak, regarding the question of having the railway overbridges in the city sufficiently strengthened so as to cope with the demands of modern traffic. After giving a tabular statement of the weights the existing overbridges in the city are permitted to carry, the Commissioner went on to say:—

"Of the bridges over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the French Bridge is being reconstructed to carry a load of 15 tons. At the Kennedy Bridge there is a level crossing alongside the bridge available for heavy traffic and the bridge itself should soon be reconstructed for the sake of the traffic passing over it. The Frere Bridge is also to be shortly reconstructed so as to take the heaviest traffic. The Bellasis Bridge is undoubtedly weak, but there is no hardship in making heavy traffic pass over Falkland Road Bridge, which is only a short distance away. Of the bridges over the G. I. P. Railway, the Elphinstone Bridge is under reconstruction to carry the heaviest traffic; and it is intended shortly to reconstruct in a similar manner the Carnac, Masjid, Hancock and Ollivant Bridges. This will only leave Byculla Bridge of comparatively weak construction. It will be however possible in this case also for extra heavy loads to make use of other bridges without great inconvenience. It will be seen that a great deal has been done to strengthen the Bridges in Bombay to meet modern conditions, and I do not think further action to be necessary."

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation that a reply be given to the petitioner in terms of the Commissioner's report.

COMMISSIONER'S SATISFACTORY ACTION.

Mr. Adarji Jamshedji Panthaki, a Parsi priest, had applied for a wire-gauze cover with a trap door for a well in his premises, which was declared to be breeding mosquito-larvae, on the ground that he was using well water for religious purposes. The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks. The Commissioner, in his letter stated that as larvae of anopheles mosquitoes were found to breed in the water of the well in question, Mr. Panthaki had been called upon to provide a concrete cover to the well leaving a trap-door of wire-gauze for the purpose of drawing water. Mr. Panthaki objected to a concrete cover but was willing to provide a wire-gauze cover leaving a trap-door. In view of the reasons urged by Mr. Panthaki, he had reconsidered the case and saw no objection to his providing a wire-gauze cover protected by expanded metal. A trap-door would also be allowed to admit of water being drawn and Mr. Panthaki warned not to make any improper use of this concession.

Dr. Sukhia said that in this case the Commissioner's action was very satisfactory.

The Committee resolved to reply to the petitioner in terms of the Commissioner's report.

WHITE FLAG ABUSE.

COMMANDANT SHOT WHILST ACCEPTING SURRENDER.

An Exchange Special message from Antwerp, dated Aug. 24, ran as follows:—

The newspaper "La Metropole," in a recently published article showing how Germany has violated the laws of warfare, states that the Committee of Inquiry on the Observation of the Laws and Customs of War has reported the following acts committed by the German troops operating in Belgium—facts which are proved by the testimony of numerous witnesses:—

1. During the night of August 6 about one hundred German soldiers appeared some 150 yards from the Belgian trenches at Sart Tilman, threw down their arms, put their hands up, and waved a white flag for a considerable time. Others cried: "Friends, friends."

The Belgian commandant Henseval gave the order to cease firing, and advanced towards the enemy, accompanied by some of his men. Scarcely had he gone some thirty yards when he fell, mortally wounded by several bullets fired by the group of men whose surrender he wished to accept.

2. The German troops in different places particularly at Esemael and at Orsamael, on August 10, at Haelen on the 12th, and between Haelen and Loxbergen on August 2, after the cessation of the combat systematically set fire to farmsteads and houses, sometimes by means of shells and on other occasions with the aid of straw soaked in petroleum. The inhabitants had not given shelter to our troops, and no shot had been fired by them.

3. Numerous wounded soldiers who were disarmed and unable to defend themselves were illtreated or killed by certain German soldiers.

WAR ON THE WOUNDED.

A Red Cross nurse, writing to her son, an official at the French Embassy, says that a French dragoon officer was lying wounded when he was discovered by a German officer, who robbed him of his watch, money, field glasses, and revolver, and then shot him with the latter and left him for dead.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a report in your to-day's issue as regards a High Court suit, please allow me to explain that the loan was to a factory which is now gone into liquidation and the man who managed it is dead. I stood guarantor to the loan, and, as the plaintiff refused my request to wait for some time more; I let the decree be passed. As your bare report may cause a misunderstanding, I shall be obliged by your publishing this explanation.—Yours, etc.

M. R. BUDAS.

Sept. 23.

THE UHLAN RAID ON OSTEND.

BRAVE GENDARMERIE.

HOUR'S FIGHT AT A BRIDGE.

Writing from Ostend on Aug. 26, the special correspondent of "The Standard" said:—

Ostend has now been isolated from the rest of Belgium except as regards the railway bridges, the canal from Bruges to Nieuport having had all its swing-bridges fixed open and guarded strongly. It is thus on a sort of Isle of Thanet. But when one considers that a brisk fight, in which some 400 men were engaged, took place three miles from the Place d'Armes yesterday morning Ostend is extraordinarily calm. No enemy could reach it now from inland except in strong force, using pontoons, which comforts everybody.

The Belgian steamer Leopold II., which reached Folkestone yesterday afternoon, took from here a number of people who had been so greatly alarmed by the skirmish at Snaeskerke that they were amazed that any Englishmen should contemplate proceeding to Ostend if the boat made her return journey, which they thought unlikely. One distinguished literary man had fled in his pyjamas, covered by an overcoat, without even a collar, and unshaven. But the boat, after loading up searchlights, motor car wheels, tyres, and other commodities, all consigned to Antwerp, steamed out at 5.15, and three other Englishmen besides myself were among her passengers. We felt confident that if the Germans were occupying Ostend when the Leopold II. arrived she would not enter the harbour, but would make for Dunkirk or return to England. The vessel stopped dead once en route, and several times slowed down, but we came near the harbour entrance at 9 p.m., and gave at intervals four long blasts with the siren. Presently a rocket shot up leaving a trail of green fire, and we advanced, coming alongside the quay at 10 p.m.

THE TOWN CALM.

During the next two hours I was agreeably surprised to find that the majority of residents and visitors were taking things very calmly indeed. The cafes that were open were well patronised, and there was a general air of cheerfulness. Meagre special editions of evening papers were eagerly bought till past midnight, and, the general tendency of the campaign being regarded as turning favourably for the Allies, there was little apparent apprehension of prompt German vengeance upon Ostend.

Extreme uncertainty as to whether a boat would leave to-day for England combined with the knowledge that swing bridges in all directions, especially those at Nieuport, were kept open, and therefore impassable, to cause the journalists remaining some anxiety. Those who had not left for England by the morning boat had quitted the town in motor cars during the afternoon for places they thought safer—if they could command the services of motor cars. One little group of men I found in the depths of depression because they had "lost" their motor car, and were therefore forced to remain and hope for a boat to-day. It is well understood that the Germans are unkindly, if not murderously, disposed towards newspaper correspondents. And "it's a long, long way to"—Dunkirk, along the sands, with some swimming thrown in to cross estuaries. After a severe struggle with a particularly vicious mosquito, in which I won, I slept, but soon I was wakened, at 4 a.m. by a steamer's hooter and after that sleep was impossible, so I toured the town on foot, visiting the great "camp" of 500 bathing machines occupied by inland refugees, and watching the picturesque fleet of trawlers go out into deep water and disperse in the crimson glory of the sunrise.

Except that most of the great hotels and shops are closed, with shuttered windows, and that there are scarcely any vehicles in the streets, the town looks no more dreary and gloom-stricken than London on a wet Sunday. The principal change I notice, since last week, is the absence of flags. Even the Belgian flag is rarely seen, and the English and French never.

PLUCKY GENDARMES.

It was the gendarmerie who fought so pluckily at Snaeskerke yesterday. There are many kinds of gendarmes in Europe. Those who were yesterday engaged are nearer to the Royal Irish Constabulary in quality and efficiency than to any other body of men familiar to Englishmen. One of them, who went off duty at midnight after sixteen hours' continuous work, showed me German cartridges, his trophies from Snaeskerke, and said that they had been given to understand that if and when the Germans appeared in strong force the Burgomaster would go out to meet them and formally surrender the town, but that marauding bands of Uhlans were to be resisted to the utmost. These latter are simply brigands. They have to live on the country, and have no scruples.

The facts of yesterday's impudent Uhlan raid are that about 5 a.m. the Ostend gendarmerie were warned by telephone that some 120 Uhlans and 38 cyclists were approaching Ostend from Thourout, ten miles away. At Snaeskerke swing bridge, three miles from Ostend, 200 gendarmes, who rushed out on bicycles, horses, and motor cars, came face to face with the Germans, who boldly crossed the bridge, which they compelled a labourer to close for them, tethered their horses to trees, and opened fire.

As the Belgians had less cover their losses were the greater. I believe three were killed and seven woundd, but the Belgian authorities never announce exact figures of losses. The fight had lasted more than an hour when the Germans retired, leaving one dead, three wounded, and five prisoners, their horses having been killed.

RED CROSS AS A SHIELD.

One of the prisoners, a captain who displayed a most arrogant demeanour, and at length, when taken to the hospital ship in the harbour, the Princess Clementine, quarrelled with and struck a Belgian patient, was seized while, it is alleged, kneeling over one of the German wounded, pretending to be a doctor. He had hastily placed a Red Cross armlet on his sleeve and thrown away his sword, but his revolver was still in his belt. For these offences he will be court-martialled and probably shot. He had a deep cut on his neck, and was further shot during the struggle on the boat.

Before the fight at Snaeskerke Bridge this officer told the local stationmaster that he had been ordered to occupy Ostend. His men shot dead two cows and three horses.

Ellis and two other jockeys are still waiting here trying to recover and get back to England certain racehorses which had been brought here for racing that never took place. There is now a famine of petrol in Ostend, which increases the difficulties of correspondents.

At 5 a.m. to-day a wounded Uhlan have himself up to the gendarmerie on the outskirts of the town. He had been shot in the hand, and said he was starving. He had become separated from starving. He had become separated from his comrades. The compassionate treatment he received astonished him. He said that when he gave himself up he expected death, but hoped for something to eat first. The telegraph to Antwerp, which had been cut for two days, is now working again. There are believed to be several bands of Uhlans between here and Blankenberghe, and also in the direction of Bruges and Courtrai, but trains this morning have got through to both Bruges and Courtrai. There is now a battery of artillery belonging to the Garde Civique on the approach to the Snaeskerke Bride.

GERMAN THOROUGHNESS.

Several of the Uhlans who fought yesterday spoke Flemish to countrymen. One asked, raising his helmet, "Do you know me?" and was at once recognised as having spent some time recently in the Thourout district buying horses for Germany. He and other comrades who have been similarly employed naturally know the country extremely well. The German thoroughness is shown by the selection of such men to operate in the district they know so well.

An Englishman whose home is near Bruges, and whose parents live near Ghent, came with me to Ostend. He had taken his wife and children to England, and is to-day visiting his own home and seeking his parents at theirs—an adventurous journey.

MISS NELLIE LOMAS.

A charming member of the Bandmann Opera Company, who are to open at the Excelsior Theatre on September 29.

THE BATTLE OF SHABATZ.

AUSTRIA'S DEFEAT.

FLIGHT INTO BOSNIA.

All Servia to-day is euraptured by the brilliant successes which her army has achieved against the forces of Austria-Hungary, says the "Central News" correspondent at Nish in a message dated Aug. 24. I am able to transmit you details, obtained from actual eye-witnesses and from other trustworthy sources, of the great battle which has been fought and won on the plains of the Yadar, and of the resultant Austrian retreat into Bosnia. From these it will be seen that Servian jubilation is well justified.

Austria marched against the Servians, in this quarter, two distinct armies, each consisting of 100,000 men. Encountering no resistance these two formidable bodies of troops effected a junction at Mount Tzer.

Meanwhile the Servian army, which comprised approximately 100,000 men, that is to say, half the strength of the Austrian force, had been concentrated before Valjevo in an excellently chosen strategical position, the plain before it and the mountains in its rear.

When the Austrians had joined hands as indicated the Servians advanced from Valjevo and attacked them. There followed an artillery duel, which was spread over five whole days, and as the result the enemy was defeated, dislodged, and forced to retire in two sections, the Servians capturing 5,000 men and sixty guns.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

Half of the Austrians fell back northwards in the direction of Shabatz, on the Save, and the other half withdrew northwestwards towards Losnitza and Lesnitza, south and north of the Yaddar, near its junction with the Drina.

The retirement on Shabatz gave the Servians an opportunity for a flanking movement, which was carried through with striking success. Before the enemy arrived on the Save the Servian artillery was in a position commanding the pontoon bridge over the river, and cutting off the retreat. The consequence must be either a great surrender or a disastrous defeat.

It is was announced from Nish yesterday that Shabatz had been retaken from the Austrians, Presumably, therefore, the enemy contested the position, and, in accordance with the correspondent's prediction, were defeated.

The Austrians seem to have made a desperate resistance to the movement which was driving them towards the Servian Artillery.

The Austrians, who fell back on Losnitza and Lesnitza, were vigorously pursued by Colonel Yovanovitch with the cavalry, and a column with twenty-four guns was captured.

The Servian infantry then fought its way into the two towns. The men were drunk with the wine of success, and rushed to the attack with furious shouts of "Hura! Hura! Napred! Napred!" ("Hurrah! Hurrah! Advance! Advance!")

By this time the Austrians were fighting as men who are already half-beaten. Their minds must have been filled with the thoughts of previous defeats, and they were unable to withstand the dashing charges of the Servians.

At the bayonet's point they turned and fled over the Drina into Bosina, pursued by their victorious adversaries right into Yana and Bijielana.

HONOUR THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I heartily second the protest made by "Insulted" in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle"—

In England, all classes respect and honour our brave soldiers, and would not dream of doing or saying the contemptible things which are noticeable in this contry, especially amongst a certain class of Europeans.

I consider it the duty of every true Britisher vigorously to protest against this insistent black-balling of the British soldier. They are indeed worthy of all respect, and should be treated as the gentlemen they are.—Yours, etc.

LONDONER.

Sept. 23.

BREACH ON OUDH-ROHILKHAND RY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22.

Owing to the continuance of heavy floods the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway main line is breached again between Bareilly and Rampur, the traffic at present is being transhipped but through traffic will be diverted via Chandausi if necessary.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. 180—8

VICTORY AT GUMBINNEN

BATTLE AGAINST GERMAN ODDS.

BATTERY SILENCED BY CAVALRY.

A MEMORABLE CHARGE.

The General commanding the Russian force victorious at Gumbinnen has received the highest military decoration. The Germans there had the advantage in numbers and position, and it was a clear case of the "best man winning," wrote "The Times" special correspondent at St. Petersburg on Aug. 25.

And Russia gave of her best. Although nothing like a full list of casualties is yet available, the Russian losses during the recent fighting in North-east Prussia are known to include representatives of the best known families of the Empire. Among the gallant cavalry men killed were two Katkoffs, a Bobrikoff, a Kaulbars, and a Voyevodsky, and among the wounded a Nieroth, a Hartman, a Tornau, and a Kozloff. The Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch and Dukes John and Oleg Constantinovisch, subalterns in the Horse Guards, rode in the terrible charges which will for ever be a glory of that regiment and of the Russian Army.

Among the wounded officers now being treated in the Horse Guards Hospital, where they have been visited by the Empress Marie and the Grand Duchesses, is the Vice-Governor of Kovno, who entered a line regiment as a volunteer, fought in the ranks, and received the Cross of St. George.

Lieutenant Skalon, after having been shot through the chest, rode to the rear of the column, and, having had his wound dressed returned to his squadron. Then he received a bullet wound in his arm, but asked his brother officers to dress it, and remained in the ranks until shrapnel shattered his shoulder. The list of such deeds might be almost continued indefinitely.

CHARGE OF THE HORSE GUARDS.

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a stirring account of the memorable charge of Horse Guards. The enemy held a village from which they were pouring a murderous fire on to the Russian position. The cavalry were ordered to silence the guns. The first squadron rode straight at a battery, which fired point black and mowed down the Russian ranks. The second squadron followed fast, and would very likely have shared the same fate but at the critical moment the third squadron charged the enemy on their flank, sabred the gunners, and routed the whole German force. Eye-witnesses say that the Germans, men and officers, ran like rabbits, discarding swords helmets and even clothes in their mad haste to escape the avenging horsemen.

The exploits of the Nizhni Hussars, to whom brief reference was made in yesterday's message, show them to be one of the most gallant cavalry regiments of the Caucasus now fighting at the front. The Nizhni Hussars are famous swordsmen, which is shown by the fact that one squadron cut down 70 Germans without receiving a scratch and with a loss of only four men by bullets.

THE TSAR AND HIS ENEMIES.

Military circles are much impressed by the order dismissing German and Austrian Sovereigns and Princes from honorary colonelships in Russian regiments and depriving them of Russian decorations. This has never been done in any previous war. The Tsar has entirely forbidden Russian officers to wear German or Austrian decorations. These extreme measures were decided on at a special Council held at Moscow, and are a reply to the inhuman treatment of Russian subjects by Germans and Austrians and to the indignities inflicted on members of the Russian Imperial Family.

Colonel Shumsky, the able military correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" in reviewing the operations in North-east Prussia, foresees a good deal of difficult fighting in the lake region. The question now is whether the German forces can escape and how long the Russians will take in occupying the territory east of the Vistula. There they will find strong German defences including tetes-de-pont at Kulm, Graudenz, and Marienburg. It was rumoured yesterday that the Russians had already reached the last-named point.

On the 23rd and 24th north of Neudenburg there was stubborn fighting with large forces of the enemy, in which the Russians were again victorious. The enemy who were here assembled were the 20th Army Corps, composed of three divisions. They were in a fortified position between Orlau and Frankenau. The Russians had to push their way over pits and through barbed wire. Hand grenades were used. The Russians carried the position at the point of the bayonet. Yesterday the 20th Army Corps who were outflanked on their left, hurriedly retreated towards Osterrode, leaving behind several guns and machine guns and many caissons. Many of them were made prisoners.

OPERATIONS IN GALICIA.

Bulletins issued this afternoon afford a glimpse of the operations in Galicia. The Austrian rearguard, with the aid of artillery endeavoured on the 23rd inst. to prevent the Russians from crossing the Sereth in the neighbourhood of Tarnopol and Tchortkow, but it was dislodged after a series of encounters.

Telegraphing to-day the Generalissimo's Staff reports that the Russian advance is continuing. South of Grubeshov an Austrian aeroplane has been brought down. Two officer airmen were killed and one wounded. The train service over the bridge at Kamenk has been intercepted by Russian cavalry.

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APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

GERMANY'S EVIL INFLUENCES

Mr. H. G. Wells contributes the following article to the "Daily Chronicle":—

This appeal comes to you from England at war, and it is addressed to you because upon your nation rests the issue of this conflict The influence of your States upon its nature and duration must needs be enormous, and at its ending you may play a part such as no nation has ever played since the world began.

For it rests with you to establish and secure or to refuse to establish and secure the permanent peace of the world, the final ending of war.

This appeal comes to you from England, but it is no appeal to ancient associations or racial affinities. Your common language is indeed English, but your nation has long since outgrown these early links, the blood of every people in Europe mingles in the unity of your States, and it is to the greatness of your future rather than the accidents of your first beginnings, to the humanity in you, and not to the English and Irish and Scotch and Welsh in you that this appeal is made. Half the world is at war, or on the very verge of war; it is impossible that you should disregard or turn away from this conflict. Unavoidably you have to judge us. Unavoidable is your participation in the ultimate settlement which will make or mar the welfare of mankind for centuries to come. We appeal to you to judge us, to listen patiently to our case, to exert the huge decisive power you hold in the balance not hastily, not heedlessly. For we do not disguise from ourselves that you can shatter all hopes in this conflict. You are a people more than twice as numerous as we are, and still you are only the beginning of what you are to be, with a clear prospect of expansion that mocks the limits of these little islands, with illimitable and still scarcely tapped sources of wealth and power. You have already come to a stage when a certain magnanimity becomes you in your relation to European affairs.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS.

Now, while you, because of your fortunate position, and because of the sane and brotherly relations that have become a fixed tradition along your northern boundary—we English had a share in securing that—while you live free of the sight and burthen of military preparations, free as it seems for ever, all Europe has for more than half a century bent more and more wearily under a perpetually increasing burthen of armament. For many years Europe has been an armed camp, with millions of men continually under arms, with the fear of war universally poisoning its life, with its substance impoverished, its social development retarded, with everything pinched but its equipment for war. It would be foolish to fix the blame for this state of affairs upon any particular nation; it has grown up, as most great evils grow, quietly, unheeded. One may cast back in history to the Thirty Years' War, to such names as Frederick the Great, Napoleon the First, Napoleon the Third, Bismarck; what does it matter now who began the thing, and which was most to blame? Here it is, and we have to deal with it.

But we English do assert that it is the Government of the German Emperor which has for the last 40 years taken the lead and forced the pace in these matters, which has driven us English to add warship to warship in a pitiless competition to retain that predominance at sea upon which our existence as a free people depends, and which has strained the strength of France almost beyond the pitch of human endurance, so that the education and the welfare of her people have suffered greatly, so that Paris to-day is visibly an impoverished and over-taxed city. And this perpetual fear of the armed strength of Germany has forced upon France alliances and entanglements she would otherwise have avoided.

WORSHIP OF MATERIAL POWER AND GLORY.

Let us not attempt to deny the greatness of Germany and of Germany's contributions to science and art and literature and all that is good in human life. But evil influences may overshadow the finest peoples, and it is our case that since the victories of 1871 Germany has been obsessed by the worship of material power and glory and scornful of righteousness; that she has been threatening and overbearing to all the world. There has been a propaganda of cynicism and national roughness, a declared contempt for treaties and pledges, so that all Europe has been uneasy and in fear. And since none of us are saints and certainly no nations are saintly we have been resentful: there is not a country in Europe that has not shown itself resentful under this perpetual menace of Germany. And now at last and suddenly the threatened thing has come to pass and Germany is at war.

Because of a murder committed by one of her own subjects Austria made war upon Servia, Russia armed to protect a kindred country, and then with the swiftness of years of premeditation Germany declared war upon Russia and struck at France, striking through the peaceful land of Belgium, a little country we English had pledged ourselves to protect, a little country that had never given Germany the faintest pretext for hostility, and in the hope of finding France unready. Of course, we went to war. If we had not done so, could we English have ever looked the world in the face again?

And it is with scarcely a dissentient voice that England is at war. Never were the British people so unanimous; all Ireland is with us, and the conscience of all the world. And, now this war has begun, we are resolved to put an end to militarism in the world for evermore. We are not fighting to destroy Germany; it is the firm resolve of England to permit no fresh "conquered provinces" to darken the future of Europe. Whatever betide, all German Germany will come out of this war undivided and German still. Her own "conquests" she may have to relinquish, her Poles and other subject peoples, but that is the utmost we shall exact of her. With the accession of Austria, Germany may even come out of this war a larger Germany than at the beginning. We have no hatred of things German and German people. But we are fighting to break this huge fighting machine for ever—this fighting machine which has been such an oppression as no native-born American can dream of, to every other nation in Europe. We are fighting to end Kaiserism and Kruppism for ever and ever. There, shortly and plainly, is our case and our object. Now let us come to the immediate substance of this appeal.

A NEW EUROPE.

We do not ask you for military help. Keep the peace which it is your unparalleled good fortune to enjoy so securely. But keep it fairly. Remember that we fight now for national existence, and that in the night, even as this is written, within a hundred miles or so of this place, the dark ships feel their way among the floating mines with which the Germans have strewn the North Sea, and our sons and the sons of Belgium and France go side by side, not by the hundred nor by the thousand, but by the hundred thousand, rank after rank, line beyond line—to death. Even as this is written the harvest of death is being reaped. Remember our tragic case. Europe is full of a joyless determination to end this evil for ever; she plunges grimly and sadly into the cruel monstrosities of war, and assuredly there will be little shouting for the victors whichever side may win. At the end we do most firmly believe there will be established a new Europe, a Europe riddened of rankling oppressions, with a free Poland, a free Finland, a free Germany, the Balkans settled, the little nations safe, and peace secure. And it is of supreme importance that we should ask you now—What are you doing to do throughout the struggle, and what will you do at the end?

One thing we are told in England that you mean to do, a thing that has moved me to this appeal. For it is not only a strange thing in itself, but it may presently be followed by other similar ideas. Come what may, all the liberal forces in England and France are resolved to respect the freedom of Holland. But the position of Holland is, as you may see in any atlas, a very peculiar one in this war. The Rhine runs along the rear of the long German line as if it were a canal to serve that line with supplies, and then it passes into Holland and so by Rotterdam to the sea. So that it is possible for any neutral power, such as you are, to pour a stream of food supplies and war material by way of Holland almost into the hands of the German combatant line. Even if we win our battles in the field this will enormously diminish our chance of concluding this war. But we shall suffer it; it is within the rights of Holland to victual the Germans in this way, and we cannot prevent it without committing just such another outrage upon the laws of nations as Germany was guilty of in invading Belgium.

And here is where your country comes in. In your harbours lie a great number of big German ships that dare not venture to sea because of our fleet. It is proposed, we are told, to arrange a purchase of these ships by American citizens, to facilitate by special legislation their transfer to your flag, and then to load them with food and war material and send them across the Atlantic and through the narrow seas, seas that at the price of a cruiser and many men we have painfully cleared of German contact mines, to get war prices in Rotterdam and supply our enemies. It is, we confess, a smart thing to do; it will give your people not only huge immediate profits but a mercantile marine at one coup; it will certainly prolong the war, and so it will mean the killing and wounding of scores of thousands of young Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Belgians, who might otherwise have escaped. It is within your legal rights, and we will tell you plainly now that we shall refuse to quarrel with you about it, but we ask you not to be too easily offended if we betray a certain lack of enthusiasm for this idea.

A GREAT MORAL APPROVAL.

And begun such enterprises as this, what are you going to do for mankind and the ultimate peace of the world. You know that the Tsar has restored the freedom of Finland and promised to reunite the torn fragments of Poland into a free kingdom, but probably you do not know that he and England have engaged themselves to respect and protect from each other and all the world the autonomy of Norway and Sweden, and of Sweden's vast and tempting stores of mineral wealth close to the Russian boundary. We ask you not to be too cynical about the Tsar's promises, and to be prepared to help us and France and him to see that they become real. And this with regard to Scandinavia is not only Russia's promise but ours. This is more than a war of armies; it is a great moral upheaval, and you must not judge of the spirit of Europe to-day by the history of her diplomacies. When this war is ended, all Europe will cry for disarmament. Are you going to help then or are you going to thwart that cry? In Europe we shall attempt to extinguish that huge private trade in war material, that "Kruppism" which lies so near the roots of all this monstrous calamity. We cannot do that unless you do it too. Are you prepared to do that? Are you prepared to come into a conference at the end of this war to ensure the peace of the world, or are you going to stand out, make difficulties for us out of our world perplexities, snatch advantages, carp from your infinite security at our allies, and perhaps in the crisis of our struggle pick a quarrel with us upon some secondary score? Are you indeed going to play the part of a merely numerous little people, a cute trading, excitable people, or are you going to play the part of a great nation in this life and death struggle of the old world civilisations? Are you prepared now to take that lead among the nations to which your greatness and freedom point you? It is not for ourselves we make this appeal to you; it is for the whole future of mankind. And we make it with the more assurance because already your Government has stood for peace and the observation of treaties against base advantages.

Already the wounds of our dead cry out to you.

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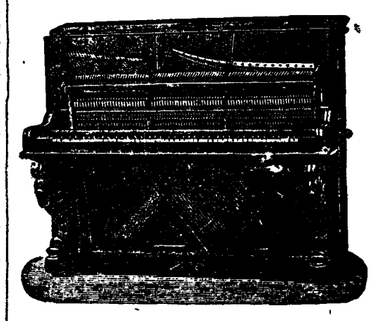

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"ROLL UP THAT MAP."

EUROPE AFTER THE WAR.

The following article by Mr. A. G. Gardiner appears in the "Daily News and Leader."

It was a saying of John Bright that the only virtue of war was that it taught people geography. Between that view and the doctrine of Bernhardi and the Prussian military school that war is a sort of spiritual purgative from which a nation emerges strong and purified there is wide room for choice. But that war does teach us geography will not be questioned. Even the most inattentive schoolboy is interested in the subject to-day. The continent has ceased to be a vague abstraction to him and has become as actual as the neighbouring football field. Maps are no longer dead things, but exciting realities. I have discovered like everybody else an inexhaustible appetite for them. They have ceased to be maps and have become forests and rivers and plains, cities and villages, echoing to the tramp of great armies and to the roar of guns. I no longer live in London. I live in the Vosges and the Ardennes. I know the windings of the Meuse and the Moselle better than I know the windings of the Thames, and feel that I could find my way blindfold along the whole vast battle line.

IF GERMANY WINS.

But it is not only the areas where the war is being waged that hold us. The whole map of Europe has become of absorbing interest. It is a map in dissolution. The Continent is in the melting pot and we can only guess what the new map of Europe that will record the result will be like. The problem is complicated by the fact that there may be equivocal results Germany might conceivably win against the Allies on land and lose at sea.

What would be the political result of that? So far as France is concerned it would be fatal. Bismarck said he would fight the French navy at Paris. By that he meant that if he were once the master of France on land the French navy would cease to count. That is still true in regard to France, but it is not true in regard to England. No disaster on the Continent could bring us to our knees so long as we held the seas. But if we have disaster on land we shall not suffer it alone. France and Belgium—I leave Russia out of account in this connection—would be involved with us. Would our victory at sea balance Germany's victory on shore? Would the menace of our fleet to Germany be as overwhelming and as instant as the menace of Germany's armies to France? Assuming that it were not, our situation would be extraordinarily difficult. We should still be intact and invulnerable, but our ally could be squeezed to death. The more we pressed Germany at sea the more Germany would turn the screw on France on shore, and the only way in which we could save our ally from utter ruin would be by yielding our supremacy at sea.

Is that conceivable? Could we, even to save France, submit to terms which would make us permanently subject to Germany? It would be an appalling alternative. To escape the agony of such a choice, victory on land is vital. If it is not accomplished the map of Europe that will emerge will be made in Berlin. Germany will bestride Europe from Antwerp to Constantinople, and the outlying peninsulas, Scandinavian, Iberian, Italian, will be feudatories of the War Lord. The Kaiser will be master of Europe. Woe to Italy in that day.

IF GERMANY IS BEATEN.

But if Germany is beaten what will the map be like? One thing is certain. Alsace and Lorraine will be restored to France and the figure of Strassburg in the Place de la Concorde will be draped no longer with mourning like one who is dead, but with garlands of flowers like a bride. It was the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine that was the fatal mistake of Germany in 1871. It was not the mistake of Bismarck, but of the militarists. Let us take care that when the time for settlement comes we keep the militarists out of the room Let us see that Germany has no Alsace-Lorraine to keep alive the flame of revenge. Our war is with the Kaiser and Kaiserism. Let us destroy them, but do not let us aim at destroying Germany. We may leave Germany to settle its own internal future.

GERMANY'S FUTURE.

What will happen we may guess. The fabric that Bismarck created with blood and iron will probably fall to ruins as the creations of blood and iron have always fallen. The Hohenzollerns, we may hope, will join the rubbish heap of the Bourbons and the Napoleons, and Bavaria will throw off the detested domination of Prussia. It only came into the Empire under compulsion and no one who knows that country and its gay and kindly people can doubt that it will go out of it without regret. Conceivably it may become the head of a South German Union, for the spirit of States like Baden and Wurtemburg is as liberal and generous as its own.

Prussia itself will be emancipated from the tyranny of the junkers and the militarists. Let us remember that, even in regard to Prussia, we are fighting not a people, but a system. That system is as hostile to the democracy of Prussia as it is to us. They have groaned under its harsh and savage discipline for generations. If they had had the fierce revolutionary spirit of the French they would have swept the accursed thing away long ago; but with all their fine intellectual qualities they are lacking in the great passion for freedom. Their Socialist millions have marched, regimented, to the polls at election after election, but they have accomplished nothing. The system has held them by the throat and now by a frightful irony they are dying on the battlefield to defend the tyranny from which they would escape, knowing that victory will aggravate that tyranny and that defeat is their only path to release.

A WAR OF SYSTEMS.

The fact illustrates one of the strange complications of this war. It is not a people's war. It is a war of systems. We have our junkers and militarists as Prussia has. Let us take care that in destroying junkerism in Germany we do not put it in the saddle in England.

For we must remember that the real issue behind this struggle is something profounder than maps. They are only symbols. The real issue is independent of territorial boundaries and racial ambitions. It is whether despotism founded on militarism and secret diplomacy and backed by the armaments' conspiracy is to be master of Europe or whether the democracy in all lands is to be free. It is whether modern civilisation or ancient barbarism, whether a society based on credit or a society based on a powder barrel is to survive. We now know that civilisation and barbarism credit and the powder barrel, militarism and freedom cannot coexist in Europe. One or other must go. It is for the war and the settlement that follows the war to decide which it is to be. If the diplomatists make the settlement the old system will survive and freedom will perish. The settlement must come from the people or there is no hope.

EXIT AUSTRIA.

But let us return to the map of the future. We shall look in vain for the dual Empire. That phantasm will go. It was said by a famous diplomatist of the past that if Austria did not exist it would have to be invented. One might reply in the words of another diplomatist in another connection. "I do not see the necessity." Austria-Hungary is the most artificial creation on the map of Europe. It represents no unity of race, language, culture, faith, or ideal. It is a jerry-built structure that will go because it has no foundation in permanent things. Austria may become part of some German union, Hungary should be independent and the Slav South will be incorporated in a greater Servia which, united to Montenegro, will recover the racial and territorial homogeneity it lost to the Turks on the field of Kossovo nearly six centuries ago. Italy, of course, would have the Southern Tyrol and the territory down to Trieste. That again would unite fragments of one race.

ENTER POLAND.

There remains Polish Austria, and that brings us to the most incalculable factor in the sum. We are fighting with Russia, and we pray for the success of Russian arms as fervently as for our own. But that does not blind us to the fact that Russia as it exists to-day is a stronghold of the old barbarism with which civilisation is at death grips. To the extent to which we degrade Germany we may exalt Russia and in exalting Russia strengthen the despotism that has its heel on the Russian people, the Finns, the Poles, the Jews and the Persians. We have only just emerged from half a century of Russian fears. What assurance have we that those fears will not revive when the fear of Germany is removed? India is still where it was and Russia is nearer to it than it was. Again, as in the case of Germany, it is not the Russian people we shall have to fear: it is the Russian system. What hope have we that that menace will be removed? A week ago there would have seemed to be none; but in the interval the Tsar has given a promise to grant Russian Poland Home Rule. Of course he has done this not out of benevolence but out of necessity. He could not go to war with the peril of a revolution breaking out in Poland.

But we need not quarrel with his motives. If the promise is honestly kept it will mean that the Kingdom of Poland that was dismembered by Frederick the Great and distributed among Prussia, Russia and Austria will be restored and that one of the great crimes, of history will be blotted out after a century and a half of wrong. The amorphous and artificial Empire of Austria-Hungary will disappear from the map and the Kingdom of Poland with a real unity of race culture and faith, will reappear in the centre of Europe.

THE TSAR'S OPPORTUNITY.

"If the promise is honestly kept" we must remember that it has been made before in not dissimilar circumstances. We must remember, too, the weak character of the Tsar, so subject to good emotions, so impotent to persevere in them, so liable to be the creature of the Meshkershtsky and Plehves that surround him. We cannot feel secure while despotism remains. But perhaps the influence of the Allies will go for something.

And if Poland is resurrected and liberated under the sovereignty of Russia may we not hope that the Tsar will go further? Finland wonderful Finland with its splendid people, its astonishing culture, his bleeding at the gates of his capital, its liberties gone, its judges in prison, its hopes dead. Let him give Home Rule to Finland also. Let him give it now. It will be the greatest stroke of policy as well as of justice ever done. It will make Finland not a source of weakness in this crisis, but a source of strength and Russia will discover that freedom is the one talisman of Empire.

But it will do more than this. It will have profound effect in Sweden and Norway. Those countries have feared Russia much more than we have feared Germany. But Sweden has kept, and will keep, the neutrality. She has ministered with astonishing generosity to the Russians who have fled by way of Stockholm to Russia, and she has received the grateful thanks of the Tsar. If the Tsar will give Finland her freedom all Swedish fears will vanish and Russia will advance to her task with the good will of all Europe.

It is a great moment for the Tsar. When a boy, under the influence of English ideals, he cried out "Oh, to be a Commons' King." He has lamentably failed but his failure is not due to want of disposition, but to lack of will. Circumstances have been too much for him. He has now one more golden chance. He is—assuming the defeat of Germany—probably the only one of the three Emperors who will emerge from this world struggle. He will be the last of the despots. If he is wise he will take warning of the Kaiser and make his terms with civilisation while there is yet time.

REACTION IN ASIA.

Finally there are the Balkans. Russian influence will be dominant there, but we may, as a by-product of the war, reasonably look for a better spirit to prevail among the late belligerents. Servia, swollen by spoils from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and with a free access to the sea could afford to be just to Bulgaria in Macedonia, and the old Balkan alliance with perhaps Rumania added might be re-established under happier auspices. The chief fear is the latent trouble between Turkey and Greece. If Germany looks like winning that trouble may develop, for Turkey has her eye on Berlin. This would mean the end of Turkey and, unfortunately grave reactions would follow among the Mahommedan population in India, who, like the Roman Catholics have an extra territorial loyalty, the personal centre of which is the Sultan of Turkey.

And travelling further East, the action of Japan in declaring war on Germany will have far-reaching consequences the anticipation of which is filling close observers both here and in the United States with serious disquiet.

But that carries us too far afield. The map of Europe is enough for one article. . .

It is said that when the news of Austerlitz came to Pitt he pointed to the map of Europe and said "Roll up that map. It will not be wanted these ten years."

A hundred and ten years later we are rolling up the Map of Europe again. We are blotting out its lines in seas of blood. Let us take care that when we come to draw the new map for the generations that follow we do not draw it as Frederick William drew the plan of Berlin—with his sword. If we do, then we shall have only emerged from this world war to begin building for another world war. Let the new Europe that is to rise out of these red seas be the Europe of the people and not merely a new chessboard for the old players. Let us say that never again shall this horror come upon us, that no nation shall be allowed to arm itself to the menace of the peace of the world, that Europe shall be policed by one force, that that force shall be in the hands of one Executive representing all the Powers and that any attack on a nation by another nation shall be a crime against all, punishable by all.

Then our children may look back with gratitude to this tremendous time and see in our agony the dawn of their better day.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. 180—7

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES,

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to **The Afghan War** that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of **The Campaign Pocket Watch.** A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is **The Military Model Wrist Watch.** Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the **Fancy Wristlet Watches** which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but **The Military Model** is **THE WATCH** for **WAR** use being **DURABLE** and **ACCURATE** under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

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For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands.

Rs. 10 extra.

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The Company undertake Golf Club repairs. The work is done by experienced workmen under European supervision.

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Drivers		0
Brassies		0
Putters, Cleeks, Mashies, Mashie Irons, Jiggers, Ladies Putters, Cleek, Mashies	4	12
Mills Aluminium Clubs.		
Drivers, Brassies, Putters, Braid Mills	6	0
Shafts "Selected"		
Fitting extra		

Forgan's Clubs.	Rs.	a.
Iron Putters, Cleeks, Gun-metal Putters, Irons, Lofting Irons, Mashies, Iron Niblicks	4	8
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Model "V" Drivers, Brassies	5	8
Crescent Mashies, Lofters, Cleeks	5	0
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Dreadnought Drivers	6	8
Brassies	6	12
Drivers	5	8
Irons	5	0
Brassy Drivers	5	12
Cleeks	5	0
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Bulger Brassies	5	8
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Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
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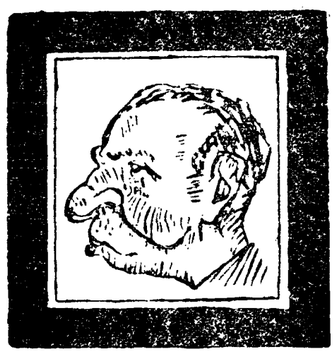

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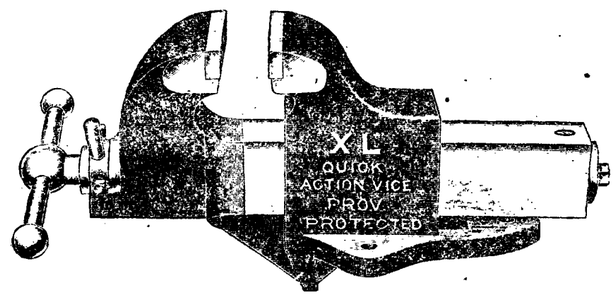

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